

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

AND ALSO THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR 1908.

Gateshead :

PRINTED BY HOWE BROTHERS, MELBOURNE STREET.

1908.

Staff of the Health and Sanitary Department.

Chief Sanitary Inspector WILLIAM JOURS, Cert. Sanitary Institute.

District Inspectors ROBERT WILKINSON, ,, (Chief Asst.)

ROBERT K. HAMILTON, „

SEPTIMUS CARTER,

ERNEST J. URWIN.

Clerk to Sanitary Department THOMAS LATTIMER.

Clerk to Health Department.....WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Disinfectors FELIX McCANN.

JAMES McCANN.

Matron, Borough Fever Hospital ...Miss J. BRAND.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...C. G. B. KAPP, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., L.M.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health
and Assistant School Medical
Officer } WALTER O. ARNOLD, M.B., B.S.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	T. MORRISON CLAYTON, D.Hy., M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., M.S.A., L.M., &c.
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEES.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

*†(Alderman A. GILLIES, J.P.)

§*†Alderman E. S. HINDMARSH, J.P.

(Chairman of Health and Sanitary Committee).

ALDERMAN R. AFFLECK, J.P.	COUNCILLOR †F. C. FOSTER, L.R.C.P., &c.
„ L. H. ARMOUR, J.P.	„ *THOMAS HEWETT.
„ JOHN BRENNAN.	„ DANIEL HODKIN.
„ †WM. CLOUGH, J.P.	„ †WILLIAM HORN.
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„ *L. T. PENMAN, J.P.	„ JOHN MACCOY.
„ JOHN THUBRON, J.P.	„ J. PATRICK.
„ *†JOHN TODD, M.R.C.S., &c.	„ *J. PHILLIPS.
(Vice-Chairman).	„ THOS. RAINE.
COUNCILLOR †A. PAIGE ARNOLD, M.D.	„ *ANDREW V. ROBINSON.
„ SIDNEY BACON.	„ ROBERT ROBSON.
„ ROBERT BOWRAN.	„ ROBERT STEPHENSON.
„ HUGH BRENNAN.	„ †C. R. STEWART, M.B., &c.
„ JOHN COUTTS.	„ WM. SYKES.
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„ ROBERT DOWSON.	„ THOMAS WATSON.
„ ROBERT DUNN.	„ ROBERT WILSON.
„ ROBERT ELLIOTT, J.P.	„ †*J. G. WOOD.
„ DAVID W. FIBBENS.	

* Members of the "Health and Sanitary General Purposes Sub-Committee."

† "Hospital Sub-Committee."

§ Owing to the lamented death of Alderman HINDMARSH in December, Alderman TODD was appointed Chairman, and Councillor J. G. WOOD, Vice-Chairman.

To the Health and Sanitary Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I submit my Seventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of your Borough. Appended are Tables as required by the Local Government Board.

Population	128,393 (Estimated).
Area	3,254 Acres.
Density of Population	39.4 persons per acre.
Birth Rate	31.0 per 1,000 of population.
Death Rate	14.9 per 1,000 of population.
Zymotic Death Rate	1.9 per 1,000 of population.
Infantile Mortality	149 per 1,000 live births.
Average Birth Rate, previous 10 years	34.7 per 1,000 of population.
Average Death Rate, previous 10 years	18.1 per 1,000 of population.
Average Zymotic Death Rate, previous 10 years ...	2.5 per 1,000 of population.
Average Infantile Mortality, previous 10 years ...	165 per 1,000 live births.

Number of Infectious Diseases notified, 412. Incidence rate per 1,000 of population, 3.2.

BIRTHS.

During the year, 3,983 Births were registered, particulars of which will be found on Table 1. 2,025 were males, and 1,958 were females, giving a birth rate of 31.0 per 1,000 of population, against 30.7 last year, and 31.95 the previous year. Last year 3,863 births were registered, and in 1906, 3,937. There were 1,927 deaths, giving a natural increment of 2,056 to the population.

The rates for the various Wards are as follows :—

	North	North		East	South	West			
North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West
29.4	28.1	36.7	23.9	34.9	18.1	23.9	38.0	38.1	36.6

The Birth Rate is .3 per 1,000 above last year. The average for the years 1898-1907 inclusive is 34.7 per 1,000 of population, so that this year the Rate is 4.7 per 1,000 below the average of the previous 10 years.

DEATHS.

1,959 Deaths were registered, 1,022 being males and 937 females, against 1,937 last year, and 2,053 in 1906.

15 Deaths occurred outside the district amongst persons belonging to the Borough, while on the other hand 47 persons belonging to other districts died in the Borough, giving a net return of 1,927, with a death rate of 14.9 per 1,000 of population. Last year the death rate was 15.4 per 1,000, and 16.4 the previous year. The average death rate for the years 1898-1907 inclusive was 18.1 per 1,000, so that this year we are 3.2 per 1,000 below the average of the previous 10 years.

The rates for the various Wards are as under :—

	North North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	South Central	West Central	East	South	West
	13.4	14.6	13.8	12.2	17.2	10.7	9.4	14.7	16.0	13.0

Taking the various age periods we have as follows :—

	Under 1 Year	Years 1—5	Years 5—15	Years 15—25	Years 25—65	Years 65 up.
Number of Deaths (gross)	592	311	74	83	578	321
Rate per 1,000 of population.....	4.61	2.42	.57	.64	4.50	2.50
Rate per 1,000 of population last year.....	4.18	2.36	.58	.70	4.72	2.82

It will thus be seen that ages 0—5 years give 7.03 per 1,000, ages above 25 years 7.00, and ages 5—25 give 1.22 per 1,000.

As compared with last year, the mortality is much greater under 5 years of age, and much less for all ages above 5 years.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 412 cases were notified or discovered, a decrease of 137 on last year. Scarlet Fever gave a decrease of 40 cases, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 39 cases, Typhus Fever 37 cases, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 1 case, Erysipelas 29 cases=146. Whereas there were increases of 1 Puerperal Fever, 4 Typhoid Fever, and 4 Phthisis=9, a total decrease of 137 cases.

406 cases occurred in 344 houses, while of those remaining 5 occurred in the Workhouse and 1 in the Children's Hospital. Excluding these public institutions, the houses give an average of 3.7 rooms and 5.2 persons per house. The incidence rate is 3.2 per 1,000 inhabitants, against 4.3 last year, 3.6 in 1906, and 5.2 in 1905, and the death rate is 1.50, of which 1.19 is represented by Phthisis (Phthisis being a notifiable disease in a voluntary sense), against 1.86 and 1.41 respectively last year.

261 houses had an ashcloset, 49 a watercloset, and 34 an ashpit.

28 Public and 2 Private Schools were affected in the Borough, as shown in Table 10.

The Schools most severely affected by Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were Kelvin Grove, Brighton Avenue, and Lady Vernon.

On referring to the following Table, it will be seen that we record the lowest incidence since the adoption of the Notification Act in December, 1893.

1908 gives a rate of 3.11, the next lowest being 3.27 in 1900, and 3.42 in 1906. While, however, we record the lowest incidence, we cannot record the lowest case mortality, which is 10.0%, whereas 1902 shows the lowest, being then 5.59%. Speaking broadly, there has been a steady decline both in incidence and mortality in Typhoid Fever, and a steady advance in incidence with a steady decline in mortality in Diphtheria.

STATISTICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE 1889 NOTIFICATION ACT.
December, 1893.

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membran's Group.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas	Phthisis (Voluntary Notifica- tion adopted 1902.)	Total.	Population. inhabitants (excluding Phthisis).	Incidence per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis).	Number of Deaths excluding Phthisis.	Case Mortality per cent.
1894	12	275	73	128	—	—	6	83	—	577	93,476	6.17	84	14.54
1895	—	460	58	144	—	—	7	64	—	733	95,376	7.68	51	6.95
1896	—	567	71	124	—	—	7	75	—	844	98,456	8.57	70	8.29
1897	3	327	35	157	—	—	9	86	—	617	101,070	6.10	56	9.07
1898	16	470	41	101	—	—	6	88	—	722	103,775	6.90	54	7.47
1899	—	343	25	76	—	—	1	79	—	524	106,552	4.91	36	6.87
1900	—	181	22	50	—	—	2	103	—	358	109,436	3.27	34	9.49
1901	—	737	37	62	—	—	8	102	—	946	110,492	8.56	61	6.44
1902	24	894	40	28	—	—	5	112	41	1144	113,024	9.75	62	5.59
1903	161	641	51	28	—	—	3	85	85	1054	115,531	8.38	82	7.78
1904	510	409	55	37	—	—	4	74	83	1172	118,067	9.22	86	7.33
1905	66	275	160	33	—	—	5	73	20	632	120,620	5.07	48	7.59
1906	1	190	113	50	—	—	3	65	28	450	123,191	3.42	60	13.33
1907	—	236	164	20	43	1	6	71	8	549	125,783	4.30	55	10.00
Averages	56	429	67	74	3	—	5	83	44	737	109,632	6.55	59	8.00
1908	—	196	125	24	6	—	7	42	12	412	128,393	3.11	40	10.00

SMALLPOX.

Not a single case of this disease was notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

196 cases were notified, 92 males and 104 females, against 236 last year, 190 in 1906, and 275 in 1905. The average for the previous 10 years was 437 cases.

Their distribution was as follows :—

	North	North		East	South	West				Child.
North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West	Hosp.
11	11	16	9	9	17	29	34	24	35	1
Age periods :			0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65			
			2	66	107	14	7			

The deaths recorded were 5, 2 males aged 2 years and 5 years, and 3 females aged 2 years, 4 years and 28 years, and occurred thus :—

West	East	West	Sheriff Hill	Saltwell
Central	East	West	Hospital	Hospital
1	1	1	1	1

The number of cases notified this year show a decrease of 16.2% on last year, and the deaths a decrease of .4%, being 2.5% against 2.9% last year, and 4.2% in 1906.

One case occurred in the Children's Hospital. 195 cases occurred in 154 houses with an average of 3.7 rooms and 5.5 persons per house. 117 has an ashcloset, 23 waterclosets, and 14 ashpits.

Single cases occurred in 127 houses.

Two cases occurred in each of 19 houses.

Three cases occurred in each of 5 houses.

Four cases occurred in each of 2 houses.

Seven cases occurred in 1 house.

The incidence rate was 1.5, and the mortality .038 per 1,000 of population.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

125 cases were notified, 63 males and 62 females, against 164 last year, and 113 in 1906.

	Ages 0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	over 65
Diphtheria	2	38	67	2	10	1
Membranous Croup...	1	4	—	—	—	—

distributed thus

	North	North		East	South	West			
North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West
2	4	13	11	4	8	15	6	21	41

25 deaths were registered, 13 males and 12 females :—

0— 1 year	3 died.
1— 5 years.....	14 died.
5—15 years.....	7 died.
31 years.....	1 died.

This gives a death rate of .19 per 1,000 of population, against .24 last year, and .27 in 1906.

There are 39 fewer cases notified than last year, and 6 less deaths. Antidiphtheritic serum was given out to medical men to the extent of 528,000 units.

125 cases occurred in 108 houses, giving an average in Diphtheria of 3.0 rooms and 5.2 persons per house, and in Membranous Croup 2.2 rooms and 4.6 persons per house.

82 houses had an ashcloset, 14 an ashpit, and 12 a watercloset. The incidence rate was .93 for Diphtheria, and .03 for Membranous Croup, while the mortality was .17 for Diphtheria and .02 per 1,000 for Membranous Croup.

In 1894, 73 cases were notified, with a case mortality of 43.8%. The cases notified gradually diminished to 22 in 1900, the case mortality being 36.3%. Since 1901, when the cases numbered 37, with a case mortality of 59.4%, there has been a gradual increase of notified cases up to 164 in 1907. The case mortality, however, gradually fell to 18.9% in the same year.

In 1908, 128 cases were notified, with a case mortality of 19.5%.

Why have the deaths decreased ? The answer is plain—Antidiphtheritic Serum has been the great curative agent.

Why has the incidence increased ? The answer here is equally as plain, but not as relishable generally. During investigation into the origin of cases one has continually drummed into his ears the negligence of the landlord and the authorities in not keeping drains and sewers right, but although the fault in many cases may lie with these people, yet the majority are with the tenants who do not themselves properly tend to their drains, sinks, w.c.'s., and so on. These complaints are based on the idea that foul smells and foul air cause Diphtheria. They never do, but undoubtedly they are contributory, inasmuch as they lower the general health and tone of the body, and prepare a suitable nidus for the development of the Diphtheria Bacillus and its toxins. The only cause of Diphtheria is the Diphtheria Bacillus, and it is largely spread by the carelessness and indifference of the people. Take as an example the following case :—On the doctor informing the parents that a child had diphtheria, the child and mother were isolated in the house. The other inmates left the house after themselves being disinfected and submitting to the injection of a prophylactic dose of anti-toxin. A cousin of the child in another home developed the disease two weeks after. On inquiry it was found that the grandmother had called to see the first sufferer frequently, and then fondled the second child ! This clearly proves what we have now abundant proof of from other sources, viz., that Diphtheria is spread by contact, and may be carried from a first to a third person by a second who may not suffer from the disease.

Knowing that the disease is on the increase, and of such a deadly nature, is it not time the public were doing what Sanitary Officers and Sanitary Authorities have practically begged them to do for years—to be careful, clean, watchful, and helpful ?

TYPHOID AND CONTINUED FEVER.

24 cases were notified, as against 20 last year and 46 the previous year. 16 were males, and 8 females.

	Ages 5—15	15—25	25—65
Typhoid	6	7	10
Continued.....	1	—	—

distributed thus :—

	North	North	East	South	West				
North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West	Workhouse
2	1	2	1	2	5	4	2	4	1

There were 4 deaths as against 6 last year, 2 males and 2 females. 1 died between 5-15 years, 2 between 15-25 years, and 1 between 25-65 years. 1 case each occurred in 22 houses, and 1 in the Workhouse. The Continued Fever case occurred in a two-roomed house with four persons. The 22 houses had an average of 4.3 rooms and 5.2 persons each.

17 houses had an ashcloset, 4 a watercloset, and 1 an ashpit. The incidence rate was .17, and the mortality rate .031 per 1,000 of the population.

Although all the supposed carrying vehicles of Typhoid Fever, viz., milk, water, and chronic cases, were carefully and extensively investigated, yet we failed to trace the origin of these cases. The Inspectors tested all drains, and had defective ones remedied, and householders were instructed how to prevent the disease spreading.

TYPHUS FEVER.

6 cases occurred in January, 2 males and 4 females.

Ages 5—15	15—25	25—65
1	3	2

All in the North West Ward. 5 occurred in one house and 1 in another, giving an average of 4 rooms and 6.5 persons to each house. The convenience in each house was an ashcloset. None of the 6 cases died. As these cases were included for detail in my last Report, I do not propose to deal further with them.

PHTHISIS.

12 cases were notified, as against 8 last year, and 28 the previous year.

5 were males and 7 females : 1 between 5—15 years, 3 between 15—25 years, 7 between 25—50 years, and 1 over 65 years.

The 12 cases occurred in 12 houses, with an average of 3.6 rooms and 4.5 persons each. 10 had an ashcloset, and 2 a watercloset.

The mortality rate from the disease is 1.19 per 1,000, against 1.4 last year.

153 deaths were registered, as against 178 last year. 80 were males, and 73 females :—

Ages											
1—5			5—15		15—25		25—65		65 upwards		
4			4		40		101		4		
distributed thus :—											
North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	South Central	West Central	East	South	West	Work-house.	Child. Hosp.
13	13	11	15	12	10	11	13	13	9	32	1

From other tubercular diseases the following deaths were recorded—62, 27 males and 35 females, against 68 last year.

Ages											
0—1			1—5		5—15		15—25		25—65		
9			31		12		5		5		
distributed thus :—											
North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	South Central	West Central	East	South	West	Work- house.	Child. Hosp.
7	5	12	3	6	5	1	5	5	7	3	3

giving a total of 215 deaths from Tuberculosis, with a rate of 1.67 per 1,000 of population, the Phthisis rate being 1.19 per 1,000.

The combined rate was 1.9 last year, and 1.6 the previous year.

I can only again repeat what I said last year, that voluntary notification of Phthisis is a failure. The new regulations for notification of Phthisis which came into force on the 1st January, 1909, can do nothing but good. Certainly they may seem stringent and one-sided, inasmuch as they deal only with poor people. But are these not the people most unsuitably housed and fed, and in great need of instruction and help ? To my mind it seems experimental, in a way inserting the thin end of the wedge for universal compulsory notification. This will be the only way for efficiently controlling the disease, but it certainly opens up far-reaching questions, as to segregation, sanatoria, etc., before we can hope to eradicate it. We have issued special bills of instruction to consumptives under these regulations as regards prevention, disinfection, etc.

6 patients were sent to the **STANHOPE SANATORIUM**, while one entered 26/12/07.

- 1.—Male, aged 20, referred to above. 112 days treatment ; gained 28½ lbs.; left apparently cured.
- 2.—Male, aged 17 years ; 90 days treatment ; gained 26 lbs.; left very much improved. Grew 2 inches in height.
- 3.—Female, aged 30 years ; 140 days treatment ; gained 7 lbs.; left apparently cured.
- 4.—Female, aged 24 years ; 158 days treatment ; gained 28 lbs.; left apparently cured.
- 5.—Male, aged 30 years ; 110 days treatment ; gained 11 lbs.; left very much improved. This man went very rapidly back after returning home, and died in December.
- 6.—Female, aged 28 years ; up to end of year 64 days' treatment ; still in. Improving.
- 7.—Male, 51 years ; 70 days' treatment. Very much improved, and has returned to work.

We exceeded our days of treatment by 12. 744 against 732. There can be no doubt of the great value of Sanatorium treatment, and the great regret is that we have not more beds for our suffering inhabitants.

ERYSIPELAS.

42 cases were notified, 19 males and 23 females, against 71 last year and 65 the previous year.

Years	0—1	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and upwards
	1	2	6	29	4

distributed thus :—

	North	North		East	South	West				
North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West	Workhouse
7	2	5	3	3	1	3	4	2	8	4

4 cases occurred in the Workhouse, 38 cases occurred in 38 houses with an average of 3.7 rooms and 4.8 persons per house. 26 had an ashcloset, 5 an ashpit, and 7 a watercloset. The incidence rate was .32 per 1,000, and the mortality nil.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

7 cases were notified, as against 6 last year. There were 6 deaths, as against 5 last year, and 2 each in 1906, 1905, 1904. The 7 cases occurred in 7 houses, with an average of 2.3 rooms and 4.0 persons per house. The incidence rate was .05, and the mortality .04 per 1,000 of population.

4 died between 15–25 years, and 2 between 25–65, 1 death each occurring in the North East and East Central Wards, and 2 each in the North West and East Wards.

The circumstances surrounding each case were fully investigated, and anything unusual was referred to the Coroner. I would here like to thank the Coroner (Mr. Graham) and the Deputy Coroner (Mr. Shepherd) for allowing me to attend all inquests connected with deaths following Parturition.

Of other diseases incidental to Parturition, 10 deaths were registered, 1 below 25 years and 9 above 25 years of age.

MEASLES.

17 deaths were registered, 8 males and 9 females, against 59 last year, 50 in 1906, and 39 in 1905.

Under 1 year, 1 died.
1—5 years, 14 died.
5—15 years, 2 died.

giving a death rate of .13 against .46 in 1907, and .40 in 1906, and 3.2 in 1905. Distributed thus—

	North	North	East	West				
	North	East	West	Central	Central	East	South	West
	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	2

Measles was most prevalent at the beginning of the year, and in a report to you on the 12th February, I pointed out that the only Schools escaping were Pior Street Girls and Junior, Rose Street Boys, Sunderland Road Boys, Windmill Hills (all Departments), St. Cuthbert's Boys, Wesleyan Boys and Girls. The Schools most heavily affected were the Whitehall Road Intermediate, Brighton Avenue, Kelvin Grove, Shipcote, and Wrekenton. Collectively the number absent from the Schools through Measles was about 440, representing 2% of the total children on the books. School closure was suggested only at Wrekenton, on account of its isolated position. School closure was not suggested in any other Schools. The Committee did not close the Wrekenton School. The outbreak gradually diminished, and only one death occurred since July.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

70 deaths were registered, 29 males and 41 females, against 45 last year, 40 in 1906, and 41 in 1905.

Under 1 year, 33 died.
1—5 years, 37 died.

giving a death rate of .54 per 1,000 against .35 in 1907, .32 in 1906, .33 in 1905, and .74 in 1904. distributed thus :—

	North	North		East	South	West				
North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West	Workhouse
6	4	13	5	12	2	8	6	5	7	2

Whooping Cough was prevalent at the same time as Measles, the greater number of deaths occurring during February, March, April, and May.

When reporting on Measles I also reported on Whooping Cough, and showed the Schools most affected to be :—

Alexandra Road Infants.
Low Fell Infants.
Victoria Road Infants.
Grant Street Infants.
Pipewellgate Infants.
St. Wilfrid's Infants.
St. Cuthbert's Boys and Infants.

The outbreak dwindled practically as Measles did, and during the later months of the year we have been much less affected.

I can only repeat what I said last year, that carelessness and indifference of parents are the greatest factors in spreading the disease.

INFLUENZA.

9 deaths were registered, 4 males and 5 females, against 10 last year and 5 the previous year.

Between 15—25 years, 1 died.
Between 25—65 years, 6 died.
65 upwards, 2 died.

giving a death rate of .07, the same as last year, and .04 the previous year.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

135 deaths were registered, 77 males and 58 females, against 55 last year and 219 the previous year.

	Ages	0—1	1—5	5—15	25—65	65 and upwards.
Diarrhœa		60	33	1	2	1
Enteritis		26	11	—	—	1

distributed thus :—

	North	North		East	South	West					Work-	Child.
	North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West	house.	Hosp.
Diarrhœa...	9	14	18	11	17	5	3	6	7	5	1	1
Enteritis ...	7	2	4	2	6	2	5	4	2	4	—	—

This gives a death rate of 1.04 per 1,000, against .43 last year, 1.7 in 1906, and 1.02 in 1905.

As pointed out in last year's Report, the low Infantile Mortality over the country in 1907 was due largely to the comparatively low rate from Diarrhœa owing to the mildness of the weather. This is proved in 1908 so far as we are concerned, for with the warmer summer there was an augmentation of the Diarrhœa deaths almost sufficient to account for the difference in the increased Infantile Mortality.

CHEST DISEASES, OTHER THAN PHTHISIS.

From these diseases the following died :—

		Males	Females	Per 1000 of Population
Bronchitis.....	173	90	83	1.3474
Broncho Pneumonia	71	37	34	.5529
Pneumonia	80	49	31	.6230
Pleuro Pneumonia	1	0	1	.0077
Asthma	8	3	5	.0622
Pleurisy	4	3	1	.0311
Emphysema	1	0	1	.0077
Abscess of Lung.....	1	1	0	.0077
Bronchial Catarrh	1	1	0	.0077
	340	184	156	2.6481

Last year there were 343 deaths, with a rate of 2.7242 per 1,000, 324 deaths in 1906, with a rate of 2.548 per 1,000, and 371 deaths in 1905, with a rate of 3.077 per 1,000 of population.

CARDIAC DISEASE.

155 deaths were registered, 82 males and 73 females, against 146 last year, and 171 in 1906.

Between 1—5 years, 4 died.
Between 5—15 years, 7 died.
Between 15—25 years, 5 died.
Between 25—65 years, 90 died.
Over 65 years, 49 died.

giving a death rate of 1.2 per 1,000, against 1.1 last year, and 1.3 the previous year.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In the Workhouse there were.....	198	deaths.
In Sheriff Hill Hospital there were	6	„
In Saltwell Hospital, there was	1	„
In the Children's Hospital there were	10	„
In the Dispensary there was	1	„
TOTAL	216	„

Particulars as to causes will be found on Tables 5 and 13.

This represents 11.0 per cent. of total deaths, against 10.6 per cent. last year, and 10.7 the previous year.

At the County Asylum, Sedgfield, there were	12	deaths.
At the Tudhoe Home, Tudhoe, there was	1	death.
At the Tynemouth Infirmary there was	1	„
In the Prison Van, Durham, there was	1	„

giving a total of 15 persons dying outside of but belonging to the Borough. See Table 14.

INQUESTS.

There were 68 Inquests, 41 males and 27 females, a decrease of 2 in 1907, and 1 in 1906, particulars of which will be found on Table 11.

Suicides give 14, 11 males and 3 females ; suffocation accounts for 9 (including 5 for overlaying), There were 5 cases of burning, 3 of scalding, 3 of drowning, and 13 accidental falls.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

107 deaths were registered without proper medical certification, 59 males and 48 females, an increase of 26 from last year. This equals 5.4 per cent, of total deaths registered in the Borough, and gives a rate of .8 per 1,000 of population. Cardiac Disease accounts for 30, Convulsions for 29, Premature Birth, Congenital Debility, and Injury at Birth account for 13. See Table 12.

INFANT MORTALITY.

592 deaths were registered, 333 males and 259 females, giving an Infant Mortality of 149. per 1,000 live births, against 136. last year, 163. in 1906, and 139. in 1905.

This represents a death rate of 4.61 per 1,000 of population, and forms 30.2 per cent. of the general death rate.

There were 155 illegitimate births, and of these 46 died under 1 year, giving an Infantile mortality under this heading of 296 per 1,000 illegitimate births. See Table 15A.

Zymotic Diseases account for	123	deaths.
Chest Diseases account for	100	„
Tubercular Diseases account for.....	9	„
Premature Birth, Congenital Debility, and Defects and Injury at Birth account for	208	„
Congenital Syphilis accounts for	5	„
Dentition, Marasmus, Convulsions, and Meningitis account for	99	„
Accidents (5 from overlaying) account for	8	„
Gastric and Intestinal Disease, Starvation, and Rickets account for	27	„
Other Causes	13	„
Total	592	„

Of the Zymotic Diseases, 86 are due to Diarrhœa, 33 to Whooping Cough, 3 to Diphtheria, and 1 to Measles. See Table 15. There are 65 more deaths amongst infants this year than last year, and of this number there is an increase of 52 from Diarrhœa and Enteritis. There is an increase of 12 from Whooping Cough, a decrease of 12 from Measles, and a decrease of 5 from Overlaying.

From Premature Birth, Congenital Debility, Congenital Defects, and Congenital Syphilis, there are 206 deaths, being 34.7% of the whole Infant Mortality.

On carefully reviewing the table of deaths, and allowing a certain margin of carelessness in rearing, these figures clearly prove that it is equally as important to find out how to have healthy children at birth, as to rear them after birth. Is it not appalling that one child out of every 19 is born practically unfitted to live? It seems to me that gaiety plays a greater part in the nation than the thought of the responsibility of parents, particularly motherhood. As regards the pre-natal conditions, there are a few which we may regard as unpreventable, such for instance as a woman ailing during pregnancy, but the large majority of ailments are brought about by indiscriminations.

Premature Birth and Congenital Debility are largely due to the habits of the parents, in drinking and debauchery generally. The use of abortifacients has also a very inimical effect one way or the other. Congenital defects, not only to the above but also Syphilis, and it is certainly a great liberty for an expectant mother to indulge in the whizzing and rotating movements of dancing. This very often causes Premature Birth, and it is not beyond common knowledge that many women adopt this method to get rid of their burden **very** prematurely. Short of this there is no doubt that these movements have a bad effect on the uterine embryo and largely contribute to deformities and defects.

We must not overlook such factors as employment of pregnant women in factories of various kinds, attendance in previous labours by unskilled persons often leaving behind unhealthy conditions of the uterus, which make it impossible for a healthy child to be born.

In conjunction with teaching mothers how to rear children, we will also have to take courage and teach them how to have healthy children born, and further, we must not let the father go scot free, for he is not always without blame in the birth of an unhealthy child.

At the beginning of the year the following bill was issued to aid in the preservation of infant life. A copy is handed by the Registrar of Births to each person registering a birth. They have also been placed at the disposal of nurses, midwives, and other interested in the subject.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

HINTS ON THE FEEDING OF INFANTS.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

FEEDING AT THE BREAST.

As mother's milk contains all the necessary ingredients for a complete food for infants, and as its composition varies in proper proportions according to age of the infants, feeding at the breast should always be carried out when practicable for at least six months, and not more than ten. After ten months both the mother and infant may suffer in health. About the ninth month is the best age to wean, but it is policy to avoid, if possible, weaning in July, August, or September, as in these three months there is generally a greater mortality from summer diarrhoea than there is from all other causes during the rest of the year. Infants fed entirely on the breast are much less liable to this disease.

For the first two months they should not have the breast oftener than every two hours during the day and every four hours during the night. When two months old the time between feeding should be gradually increased; the infant should then be fed about every three hours during the day, and twice during the night. Later on, feeding every four hours during the day and once during the night will be sufficient.

The most important rule is regularity of feeding. It is always best for mother and infant, and can always be secured by a little patience at first.

Do not feed the infant every time it cries; it is wrong to suppose the infant's stomach should always be full. The stomach should have a rest like other parts of the body. Often when infants are fretful the best thing is to feed them less frequently.

PARTIAL BREAST FEEDING.

It is a mistake to suppose that if an infant cannot be entirely fed at the breast it should not get any breast food at all. If it can only be fed at the breast two or three times a day or during the night this should be done, and the other meals should be of milk prepared as directed below.

FEEDING ON COW'S MILK.

When the infant cannot, for various reasons, be fed at the breast, the next best thing is to feed it on cow's milk prepared as directed below. Do not be tempted to add any infants' food, etc., to the milk. Milk itself contains everything the infant needs.

Either boiling water or barley water should be used to dilute the milk, and to each bottle a teaspoonful of white sugar should be added. The addition of a small teaspoonful of cream would also be beneficial.

TO MAKE BARLEY WATER.—Take two ounces of pearl barley, wash it thrice through cold water, then add a quart of cold water, boil it for half-an-hour, and strain.

From Birth to the age of Six Weeks.

One part of milk and two parts of water. For each feed give about four tablespoonfuls. Warm the mixture to just a little above body heat, and place this in the feeding bottle. Feed every two hours during the day, and every four hours during the night. From three-quarters of a pint to a pint is sufficient for the twenty-four hours.

Six Weeks to Three Months of age.

Mix equal quantities of milk and water. For each feed give eight tablespoonfuls. Feed every three hours during the day, and about once during the night. The intervals between the meals and the quantity should be increased gradually.

Three Months to Six Months of age.

Two parts of milk to one part of water. Give about eight tablespoonfuls to each meal, and gradually increase the intervals between the meals and the quantity given. Do not on any account

give the infant baked flour, arrowroot, cornflour biscuits, or any so-called infants' food until the seventh month (and then only if it has teeth) as a young infant has no power to digest such foods, and Diarrhœa and other troubles are sure to arise. When, however, it has teeth, it may have at seven months one or two small meals a day of milk thickened with some variety of farinaceous or malted food ; this should be well boiled. At this age meals should be given about every four hours. **Weaning should be done by degrees if possible, and not suddenly.**

At the age of Ten Months.

Bread and milk form the best diet for some time, but the infant may have one meal a day of broth or beef tea with stale bread crumb soaked in it, or it may have the yolk of a lightly-boiled egg.

From the ages of Twelve to Eighteen Months.

The meals may be varied by giving a little oatmeal porridge with plenty of fresh milk for breakfast ; milk alone four hours later ; bread crumbs and gravy for the next meal, with or without a little well-cooked milk pudding ; bread and milk at bedtime ; and a little warm milk during the night.

CONDENSED MILK.

Mothers should not give condensed milk at all without making sure from the label that it is condensed from whole milk, and not from separated or skimmed milk. They should enquire as to the best brands, and, as a rule, they would do well to prefer unsweetened condensed milk.

FEEDING BOTTLES.

Many of the attacks of indigestion, flatulence, colic, and diarrhœa (which cause the loss of so many infant lives every week) are caused by nothing else but want of cleanliness in connection with the feeding bottle. The bottle to be most recommended is the boat-shaped bottle ; it has to be held to the infant's mouth, but this is advantageous, for the infant cannot go on sucking air from the empty bottle, and will be saved from many an attack of flatulence and colic ; besides, the mother can prevent the infant from taking its food too quickly.

If the ordinary bottle be used, the india-rubber tube should be made as short as possible, and two or three spare tubes should always be kept. If there be the faintest sour smell in the tube it should be thrown away at once, and a fresh one used.

After each time the infant is fed, the bottle should be thoroughly cleaned with boiling water, and afterwards rinsed out several times in clean fresh water. The teat of most boat-shaped bottles can be turned inside out, and should be cleaned with water containing soda. Never let a drop of milk dry up in the bottle. If it can be done, the best plan is to keep two bottles and use them alternately, standing the one not in use in clean water and washing it carefully before use.

Parents are warned against the danger of giving infants soothing medicines, spirits, sleeping powders, or the food of grown-up people, as these lead to serious digestive troubles, interfere with growth and development, and many infants have been inadvertently poisoned in this way.

CLOTHING.

The infant must be warmly clothed, including the arms and legs, but so as not to hinder free breathing. The clothing should be of wool. When flannelette is worn there is danger of the infant being burned.

On no account put a tight binder on the infant, or heap on it a quantity of clothing. Clothing which has become wet or dirty ceases to protect against cold, and is otherwise injurious. All dirty or wet clothes, or napkins, must therefore be washed and dried, and are not to be used without being washed.

VENTILATION AND CLEANLINESS.

The air of the room, especially the one in which the infant sleeps, should be kept as pure and sweet as possible by opening the window several times during the day, and by leaving the window slightly open at night. Air breathed over and over again is very injurious to young and tender children. No one but the father and mother should ever be allowed to sleep in the room with the infant, and, if possible, the infant should sleep in a cot by itself. Do not make the bed-room the receptacle for lumber that should find place elsewhere, but keep the room as free from furniture and other articles as possible. Scrupulous cleanliness in ^{all} matters of child management is absolutely necessary if good health is to be maintained.

THE MOTHER.

During the period of gestation, the mother should lead a healthy life ; avoid as much as possible excitement ; avoid alcohol in all forms, unless medically advised ; take gentle exercise in the open air ; and feed on nourishing food.

To further strengthen the forces at work, the following instructions, printed on cardboard, were delivered to every householder in the Borough :—

PLEASE HANG UP THIS CARD IN YOUR KITCHEN.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

The Corporation being deeply interested in the health and general well-being of the inhabitants of the Borough, earnestly invites the assistance and co-operation of all householders to this end.

INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS.

The greatest enemies to health in regard to your homes are dirt, dampness, and accumulations of unsound particles of food ; on the other hand, the greatest aids to health are cleanliness, dryness, ventilation, and the proper disposal of waste material. Yards, sinks, and outhouses, should be kept clean, the floors of all rooms should be well scrubbed, and the walls kept clean. Bedrooms should be flushed daily with fresh air ; ventilators and chimneys should not be stopped up, and windows should be made to open so as to admit fresh air at any or all times. Vegetable and other refuse **should not be allowed to accumulate in the house, nor put in ashpits, but should be burned in the kitchen fire.**

The contents of the ashpit should be kept as dry as possible, as leakage from them is a most serious danger to public health, and a powerful factor in the production of Summer Diarrhoea and Diphtheria.

The contents of the chamber utensils should be emptied first thing in the morning ; neglect of this is a danger to health.

All food should be kept in as dry and well aired a place as possible. Milk should be covered up, and is better boiled if each supply has to serve for several hours.

Alcohol should be avoided except under medical advice.

Landlords should attend to insanitary drains, closets, and ashpits, defective roofs, etc., and failing attention being given, these matters should be reported to the Health and Sanitary Department.

Feeding of Infants.—Infants should, whenever possible, be fed with the mother's milk during the first eight or nine months. Do not depart from this natural food unless directed to do so by your medical adviser. As improper articles of diet act as a direct poison to infants, the attention of mothers is most earnestly called to the pamphlets dealing with the feeding of infants, which are distributed at the office of the Registrar of Births, and can also be obtained from the office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Mothers nursing should not take stout or other alcohol except under medical advice.

Infants should be warmly clothed, but not with many clothes. Their clothing should not fit tightly about the body ; the lungs should have free play. The limbs should be covered equally with the body.

Mothers should not give children soothing medicines to send them to sleep.

Children should be taken out daily when health and weather permit.

When an infant continues to suffer from indigestion or diarrhoea in spite of every care in feeding it, the parents should consult a medical man.

CONSUMPTION.

It is important to remember that Consumption is infectious. The house in which the patient lives should therefore be kept well ventilated and well cleaned and dry. All expectorated matter should be received into a piece of rag and burned, or into a receptacle containing disinfectant. The receptacle should be emptied and cleansed daily. Spitting in the house or on the footpaths should be avoided, as the germs are set free as the sputum dries.

Special care should be paid to the storing of food, particularly of milk.

Disinfectants may be had at the Sanitary Office, and a house may be disinfected after a death from Consumption on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Attention should be paid to the notes under "Information and Suggestions," and special attention should be given to the milk supply. Be sure it is got fresh, and from a clean dairy. On delivery, store it in a clean vessel, cover it to keep out flies and dirt. Flies are carriers of disease. Place the milk in as cool a place as possible.

WHOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES.

Each of these diseases causes double the deaths that Scarlet Fever does. They are more dangerous than Scarlet Fever, inasmuch as they are infectious before the whoop appears in Whooping Cough or the rash in Measles, whereas Scarlet Fever is not generally infectious before the rash appears. As both are very infectious, children should be isolated, and kept in a warm, well-ventilated, and cleaned room.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Children with sore throats should be suspected of the above. A bright red rash appears on the body in Scarlet Fever cases. Should there be a crowing noise or difficulty in breathing, medical advice should be sought at once.

Every case of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health, whether under medical care or not.

All sore throats in children must be looked upon as being serious and infectious.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This is spread mostly through the agency of food. Where a case exists, those in charge of the patient should give special attention to the following :—

1.—Disinfect each motion immediately. Disinfectant should be allowed to cover the motion in the pan for at least half-an-hour before it is disposed of.

2.—Food which the patient has left should not be allowed to be used by others.

3.—All utensils used for food or otherwise by the patient, after each use should be thoroughly washed. (This and No. 2 applies to the nursing of all infectious cases).

GENERAL.

Any person failing to notify, or concealing a case of infectious disease, is liable to prosecution under the Public Health Acts.

The notification of a case of infectious disease gives householders, medical attendant, and the Sanitary Authorities power to use all reasonable care in preventing the spread of the disease.

It is very desirable that all Births should be Registered immediately.

CANCER AND DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

87 deaths were registered from Cancer, 33 males and 54 females, against 79 last year, and 76 the previous year. Excluding 55 deaths from Convulsions, 184 deaths were registered from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 101 males and 83 females, exactly double of last year. Full particulars will be found on Tables 16 and 17.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL POSITION.

(Deduced principally from the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar General).

BIRTH RATE.

The position of our town to the 33 towns with populations over 120,000, the 76 large towns with populations over 50,000, the 142 smaller towns, England and Wales, the rest of England and Wales, and the Administrative County of Durham.

The average of the 33 great towns is	27.2	per 1,000.
The average of the 76 large towns is	27.0	„
The average of the 142 smaller towns is	26.0	„
The average of England and Wales is	26.5	„
The average of the rest of England and Wales is	26.2	„
The average of the Administrative County of Durham is	37.0	„

Gateshead Birth Rate is 30.9, being the fourth highest of the great towns, and 3.7 above the average, 3.9 above the average of the 76 large towns, 4.9 above the average of the smaller towns, 4.4 above the average for England and Wales, 4.7 above the average of the rest of England and Wales, and 6.1 below the Administrative County of Durham.

DEATH RATE.

33 great towns average	14.6	per 1,000.
76 large towns average.....	14.9	„
142 smaller towns average	14.0	„
England and Wales average	14.7	„
Rest of England and Wales average	14.7	„
Administrative County of Durham	17.5	„

Gateshead Death Rate is 14.9, being .3 above the average of the 33 great towns, equal to the average of the 76 large towns, .9 above the smaller towns, .2 above England and Wales, and the rest of England and Wales, and 2.6 below the Administrative County of Durham.

Only 5 provincial towns with populations over 120,000 show death rates below 50.0% of their birth rates, Gateshead occupying second best position, being beaten only by Rhondda.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

33 great towns average	1.56	per 1,000.
76 large towns average.....	1.59	„
142 smaller towns average	1.26	„
England and Wales average	1.29	„
Rest of England and Wales average	.99	„
Administrative County of Durham	2.70	„

Gateshead rate is 1.90 per 1,000, being higher than the great towns by .34, large towns by .31, smaller towns by .64, England and Wales by .61, rest of England and Wales by .91, and .80 below the Administrative County of Durham.

The following Table shows the Death, Birth, Zymotic Death, and Infant Mortality in Gateshead since 1878 (31 years).

This year we record the lowest death rate, having fallen from 27.5 in 1878 to 14.9 in 1908.

We record a higher birth rate by .3 per 1,000 than in 1907, 31.0 against 30.7.

The Zymotic Death Rate is .3 per 1,000, and the Infantile Mortality is 13 per 1,000 live births higher than in 1907.

STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD,

FROM 1878 TO 1908 INCLUSIVE.

		Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1878	...	44.4	27.5	7.13	170
1879	...	41.4	21.3	2.89	132
1880	...	40.4	24.4	5.65	189
1881	...	40.6	20.5	2.63	155
1882	...	40.9	24.4	3.92	178
1883	...	40.1	23.7	4.13	155
1884	...	40.6	25.1	5.0	178
1885	...	39.3	20.8	2.5	155
1886	...	37.0	18.7	2.7	160
1887	...	38.4	21.2	3.1	160
1888	...	36.2	17.0	1.6	144
1889	...	35.9	21.4	3.4	174
1890	...	37.3	20.6	2.2	156
1891	...	38.5	23.2	3.3	181
1892	...	36.9	19.2	1.8	152
1893	...	36.3	19.3	3.3	171
1894	...	34.2	17.7	2.6	152
1895	...	34.7	18.4	2.5	187
1896	...	36.0	19.5	3.1	175
1897	...	35.8	18.6	2.2	173
1898	...	35.4	20.7	3.1	209
1899	...	36.5	18.9	2.0	176
1900	...	36.4	19.2	1.7	167
1901	...	36.7	21.8	4.2	196
1902	...	36.8	18.02	2.3	137
1903	...	35.7	16.7	2.1	158
1904	...	34.3	18.8	3.1	173
1905	...	32.6	15.6	2.1	139
1906	...	31.9	16.4	2.9	163
1907	...	30.7	15.4	1.6	136
1908	...	31.0	14.9	1.9	149

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply has been sufficient and, according to analysis of samples, satisfactory in quality throughout the year.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE AND SCAVENGING.

The collection of house refuse during the night and trade refuse during the day is still continued throughout the Borough. During the year 93,215 tons were collected.

At the end of the year there were collectively about 21,123 ashpits, ashclosets, and wet and dry pan closets. For 183 foul ashpits and privies, 159 ashclosets and 24 waterclosets have been substituted.

Since the Committee acted on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Scavenging Department, requesting owners of property to provide a receptacle for refuse at the rear of their premises, there has been great improvement in the front streets, not nearly the amount of paper has been blown about, or the amount of material lifted.

As usual, the Superintendent of this Department has carried out his work with diligence, care, and economy.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The following examinations have been made :—

Phthisis.....	59	Positive	49
		Negative	10
Diphtheria	78	Positive	49
		Negative	29
Typhoid Fever	17	Positive	12
		Negative	5

FEVER HOSPITALS.

During the year 82 cases were treated as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	54
Diphtheria	12
Typhus Fever	6
Typhoid Fever.....	10

This represents 23.7% of the total number of cases notified.

Of these the following died :—

Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria	3
Typhoid Fever	2

giving a death rate of 7.4% of total cases admitted.

		Days in Hospital.	Average.
Scarlet Fever cured cases	53	2566	48.4
Scarlet Fever deaths	2	29	14.5
	—	—	—
	55	2595	47.1
Diphtheria cured cases	9	339	37.6
Diphtheria deaths	3	6	2
	—	—	—
	12	343	28.5
Typhus Fever cured cases	6	252	42.0
Typhoid Fever cured cases	8	412	51.5
Typhoid Fever deaths	2	31	15.5
	—	—	—
	10	443	44.3

Cases isolated at Hospital :—

Scarlet Fever	28.0%
Diphtheria	10.0%
Typhus Fever	100.0%
Typhoid Fever	43.4%

Cases isolated at home :—

Scarlet Fever	72.0%
Diphtheria	90.0%
Typhus Fever	nil.
Typhoid Fever	56.6%

The whole of the staff continue to do their work in a satisfactory manner.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

As in previous years, I have visited the whole of the registered midwives with regard to their homes, habits, outfit, and competence. I cannot report great improvement over last year, as many of these women give one great trouble in getting them to keep their registers properly. They have, however, all been warned that any more shortcomings will be reported to the Central Midwives' Board. It is indeed highly essential that they should be compelled to do all their work properly, for when we consider the short training which entitles them to practice in this direction, and the long and expensive training needed of medical men, it is very unfair to medical practitioners if we do not guard their interests as well as the interests of the public. This is apparent on reviewing the fact, viz., that we had 3,983 births in Gateshead in 1908; 1,139 of these were conducted by registered women, and when we imagine the unknown quantity done by handy women and others where medical men were not called in, it is probable that medical practitioners did not exceed very much the conduction of half the births during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS ACT IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD, FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Section 132 of the Act specifies :—"The Medical Officer of Health of every district council shall, in his Annual Report to them, report specifically on the administration of this Act in Workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his annual report or as much of it as deals with with this subject to the Secretary of State."

There are 89 factories, 241 workshops, 35 workplaces, and 21 outworkers' premises registered in the Borough, the trades being divided as follows :—

TRADES.	No.	TRADES.	No.
Workshops :—		Cartwrights and Smiths	16
Laundries	10	Plumbers	14
Bakehouses	17	Saddlers	7
Tailors	17	Drysaltern	7
Bootmakers	10	Pipe and Clay Moulders.....	5
Dressmakers	29	Lath Renders	2
Milliners	30	Trunk and Box Makers	1
Knitters	2	Tin Plate Workers	2
Upholsterers	2	Cycle and Motor Repairs.....	4
Bedding Makers	1	File Cutters	1
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	23	Rope Makers.....	2
French Polishers	2	Sculptors	3
Picture Framers	5	Botanical Brewers	2
Photographers	5	Coopers	2
Clock and Watch Repairs	2	Boiler Composition Makers.....	3
Printers	2	Weighing Machine Makers	3
Polish Makers	1	Others	3
Pickle Makers	2		—
Tallow Refiners.....	4	Total	241
Workplaces :—		Marine Stores	5
Gut Scrapers.....	5	Paper Sorters.....	1
Warehouses	14	Others	5
Restaurants	5		—
		Total	35
Outworkers :—		Tailors	8
Seamstresses	11	Shoemaker	1
Bagmaker	1		—
			21
		Grand Total	297

LIST OF FACTORIES.

Trades.	No.	Trades.	No.
Bakehouses	4	Printers	3
Laundries	3	Metal Plate Works	1
Joiners, Carpenters, and Builders...	10	Chemical Manure Works.....	1
Trunk and Box Makers	2	Artificial Stone Works.....	2
Plumbers	1	Blacking Makers	1
Smiths and Cartwrights	2	Sausage Works.....	1
Photographic Plate Works.....	1	Tobacco Spinners.....	1
Manufacturing Drysalters	2	Firewood Makers	2
Roperies and Wire Drawers	3	Motor and Tram Car Repairers.....	2
Mechanical Engineers	9	Nail Works	1
Electrical Engineers.....	2	Breweries	3
Marble Workers	1	Machine Stone Dressers	1
Cement Works	1	Brickyards	1
Saw Mills	1	Wood Turners	2
Glass Works	8	Boiler Composition Makers.....	1
Paper Mills.....	1	Bolt and Rivet Works.....	1
Printing Ink Works.....	1	Electric Lamp Works	1
Gas Works.....	1	Pickle Works.....	1
Iron and Brass Founders.....	2	Dairy	1
Chemical Works	2		—
Mineral Water Works.....	5	Total	89

LIST OF BAKEHOUSES.

Factory Bakehouses :—	
Co-operative Society	Low Fell.
J. M. Shotton	High West Street.
J. W. Kent	Swan Street.
J. Henderson	Back Charlton Street.
Workshop Bakehouses :—	
W. Mills	58 and 60 East Street.
C. Heaps	239 High Street.
A. Wilson	229 High Street.
J. W. Stokoe	340 High Street.
A. Liddle	46 High Street.
S. Ritchie	92 West Street.
Hawkes & Co.	Bensham Road.
Hawkes & Co.	5 Durham Road, Low Fell.
W. Jackson	Cleveland Street.
A. Moore	Sunderland Road.
J. Carr	19 Durham Road, Low Fell.
J. Hall	Low Fell.
G. Rotherham	24 Durham Road, Low Fell.
R. Stokoe	Bensham Road.
Mrs. Clarke	6 First Street.
Mrs. Tennant	98 Askew Road East.
Mrs. Graves	High West Street.

LIST OF PREMISES IN WHICH FOOD IS PREPARED.

	Factories.	Workshops.
Bakehouses	4	17
Dairy	1	0
Drysalters and Confectioners.....	2	7
Mineral Water Works	5	0
Sausage Works.....	1	0
Botanical Brewers	0	2
Pickle Works.....	1	2
Restaurants	0	5
	—	—
	14	33
Total	47	

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	24	2	—
WORKSHOPS ... (Including Workshop Laundries.)	198	20	—
WORKPLACES ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	359	6	—
Total ...	581	28	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	18	18	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient... ..	1	1	—
	unsuitable or defective	3	3	—
	not separate for sexes	4	4	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	35	35	—	—

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work. (1)	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises. (13)
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils. (8)	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils. (10)	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers (4)	Lists. (5)	Outworkers (7)			
Wearing Apparel-making, &c.	—	—	1	3	20	1	43
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Boot Repairer ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total ...	—	—	2	4	21	1	47

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.		OTHER MATTERS.	
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the the end of the year. (1).	Number. (2)	Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Important classes of work- shops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enu- merated here.	Bakehouses	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
	Laundries	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	
	Tailors	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) :—	
	Dressmakers.....	Notified by H.M. Inspector.....	6
	Milliners	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	—
	Joiners	Other Overtime (young persons)	1
	Smiths	Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
	Plumbers	Certificates granted during the year.....	—
	Others	In use at the end of the year.....	—
	Workplaces		
Total number of Workshops on Register.....			
	297		

INSPECTIONS.

During the year, in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspectors, inspections of the following have been made :—

THE LODGING HOUSES, which are kept in a reasonable condition. During the year several premises have been improved by the provision of better ventilation and water closet accommodation.

THE DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS. In each of these we have enquired into the methods or receiving and storing the milk, of cleansing of utensils and the distribution of milk. A detailed inspection of the premises has also been made, and many defects remedied.

COWBYRES. The Inspectors are continually enforcing the proper cleansing of these places and urging occupiers to provide adequate ventilation.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES. In April we made a tour round the Slaughter Houses of the Borough, and noted the sanitary arrangements of the houses, but more particularly to the methods of slaughtering.

The majority of the slaughter houses are provided with water and drainage, but yet a few are without either, having been licensed many years ago. The utter impossibility of keeping these latter clean and sweet is only too apparent. In only very few was there enough room and accommodation to isolate the unslaughtered animals from those being actually slaughtered. True it is that animals apparently seem indifferent, but it is equally true that they are unable to tell us their feelings, and in that case dumb animals should have the benefit of the doubt.

We witnessed there different forms of slaughtering :—

The Schechits, or Jewish system, which consists in casting or throwing the animal to the ground, forcing its head back and cutting the throat in one to and fro movement, and allowing the animal to bleed to death. This method occupies from 5½ to about 12 minutes before death actually occurs, and is certainly to our mind the cruellest method of all. The Jews claim that the flesh is better bled by this method, but against that we have the experiments of Geltz and others, who demonstrated by careful weighings that in large food animals, bleeding after stunning was not less complete than after cutting the throat without stunning. According to Reiss, stunning before bleeding is strictly insisted on in all German abattoirs.

It is often claimed that the Jews suffer less from the eating of diseased meat than the Gentiles do, and no wonder. The Jewish race have been oppressed in many ways by various laws in various countries, but if the butchers of England treat them as Gateshead butchers do, then in this particular they are the most favoured race on earth. A Gateshead butcher who caters for the Jews, buys the cattle, and should their Inspector detect the slightest thing (and to our minds some of them very frivolous things) which he considers wrong, he refuses the carcase, which our butcher must keep, and further, must keep killing one till this expert is thoroughly satisfied. The Jew in this case shows much of Shakespeare's teaching about him—he takes absolutely no risk. If our own

butchers were protected half as well, either by unions or the State, then the Briton too could expect at all times to get meat pure and wholesome in every sense of the term.

The method of stunning by felling.

This is largely practised, and death usually occurs in about 3 to 4 minutes, one case taking 5 minutes. It is slightly longer as a rule in calves than beasts.

Pigs are stunned with the hammer and then bled, and death occurred in nearly all cases in 1½ minutes, only one exception taking 2 minutes.

Humane Killer. Greener's or Stoff's Shooting Apparatus.

This is used in one large establishment, death occurring in from 1½ to 3 minutes.

Sheep are simply bled by sticking the throat, but death almost always occurs in about two minutes.

Of all the methods, the humane killer seems most commendable, the animals fall instantly, and are completely stunned, whereas in felling, sometimes several blows are needed. It is easily explained why stunning is more complete and death more rapid by shooting. If the instrument be properly applied, the bullet goes direct to the medulla oblongata, the most vital part of all animals.

Taking the slaughtering in Gateshead, with the exception of the Kocher system, as a whole we have seen no undue intended cruelty imposed on any animals, but we personally think a great humanitarian step would be taken if the humane killer were more universally used. In the case of unruly cattle, Behr's Flash Cattle Killer might be used, whereas both sheep and pigs could be stunned with a small Behr pistol or with Kleinschmidt's spring bolt.

We are pleased to state since this inspection several of the butchers have adopted the humane killer, and give good reports of its use.

KNACKERS YARDS. These are visited regularly, and kept in a cleanly condition. The humane killer is used in one of the yards.

OFFENSIVE TRADES and SMOKE NUISANCES have not been productive of many complaints, but in the few cases the Sanitary Inspectors have been able to get much improvement.

INSANITARY PROPERTIES. As will be seen from the Sanitary Inspector's Report, many properties have been visited and dealt with under the various Public Health Acts. Some have been closed as unfit for human habitation, whereas several have been made habitable.

Among the houses closed were Veatches' Buildings, Pipewellgate ; 11, 13, 15, Pipewellgate ; others in Bottle Bank, Bridge Street, Beaconsfield Road, Low Fell, etc.

On the whole good work is being done in this direction, travelling by a reasonable method over the district, rather than attempting to bring about revolutionary reaction.

FOODS. The Inspectors continue to work diligently with regard to foods. Some suspicious carcases have been examined, and where we were not satisfied with the condition, we have had no trouble in convincing the owners to surrender material. Certainly with so many slaughter houses scattered over the town the Inspectors work under great disadvantages, yet they keep in close touch with these places while slaughtering is going on.

As regards the milk supply, the Inspectors keep careful watch over the vendors, and pay surprise visits at all times during the day and often early morning during milking. Of 69 samples taken, 13 were not in accordance with the milk standard. Nine people were cautioned by letter from the Town Clerk, while legal proceedings were instituted against four. Two were fined 20/- and costs, one paid 20/- into the poor box, and the case against the fourth was dismissed.

Six samples of ICE CREAM were taken and submitted to Professor Hutchens, Bacteriologist, College of Medicine, Newcastle. The index of contamination is the evidence of the existence in the sample of Bacillus Coli. The Bacillus Coli is a micro-organism in appearance resembling closely the Typhoid Bacillus, but differing from it in having different culture and chemical phenomena. It is a natural inhabitant of the bowels of animals, consequently dung is one of the chief vehicles of the organism.

The method adopted was to take diluted quantities of the ice cream and subject them to conditions favourable to the growth of the Bacillus Coli.

Dilutions in sterile water of a $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, $\frac{1}{10000}$, $\frac{1}{100000}$, $\frac{1}{1000000}$ part of a cubic centimetre were taken (a cubic centimetre is .0352 part of an imperial fluid ounce, and the equivalent 16.9 minims, roughly about 17 drops).

The best specimen did not show evidence when diluted 1,000,000 times.

The best specimen may be considered satisfactory considering that supervision of methods of the manufacture of ice cream is practically in its infancy, but the two worst specimens do not denote what is desirable.

On the strength of this report, I took Mr. Jours with me to inspect the premises and enquire into the details of manufacture, and singularly, one of the worst specimens had not a very clean shop, yet in the other case the shop and utensils were absolutely the cleanest inspected, and the greatest care was taken in the manufacture. We have given instructions as to the proper cleansing of vessels to all the manufacturers visited, and advised the method which your Vice-Chairman, Dr. Todd, and myself recently saw carried out at Tutbury in the manufacture of condensed milk. Judging from the Bacteriological purity of condensed milk as made at these works, I am inclined to think that we must not be too ready to condemn the manufacturer of ice cream as always being filthy, but we must take into account that probably in the main the introduction of the *Bacillus Coli* lies in the milk through the presence of dung, and dirty and insanitary conditions of milking and cow byres.

This has been useful in instructing the manufacturers of ice cream that their own safety, and in turn that of the public largely depends on demanding clean milk.

Acting on my instructions, the Inspectors have made frequent visits to FRUIT SHOPS with the object of stopping the detestable and dangerous practice of selling to children unsound fruit as broken fruit, asked for by children.

Several visits bearing on other matters have been made with your Inspectors and Borough Surveyor, and on the whole we can report progress. The closer working of the Medical Officer of Health, the Borough Surveyor, and Sanitary Inspectors, has given us opportunities of overcoming difficulties which are almost impossible single-handed.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Acts and Regulations dealing with the above are :—

- 1.—Education Act (Administrative provisions) 1907, Sec. 13.
- 2.—Memorandum on Medical Inspection of Children in Public Elementary Schools, Circular, 576, 22nd November, 1907.
- 3.—Schedule of Medical Inspection, Circular, 582, 23rd January, 1908.
- 4.—Functions of School Medical Officer, Circular, 596, 17th August, 1908.
- 5.—Code of Board of Education, 1908.

The Section of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, which concerns medical inspection of school children (section 13) is as follows :—

The duty to provide for the medical inspection of school children immediately before or at the time of or as soon as possible after their admission to a public elementary school and on such other occasions as the Board of Education direct and the power to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children educated in public elementary schools.

Provided that in any exercise of powers under this section the local education authority may encourage and assist the establishment or continuance of voluntary agencies and associate with itself representatives of voluntary associations for the purpose.

This section shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1908.

POWERS AND DUTIES of School Medical Officers are set out in Circular 596, 17th Aug., 1908, and Articles 25, 43, 44, 45, 53, and 57 of the 1908 Code.

44 (g) " School Medical Officer means a Medical Officer named by the Local Education Authority and recognised as such by the Board."

Code 1908 (1) The Chief School Medical Officer of a Local Education Authority should as a rule be the person placed in charge of the work of Medical Inspection, and it is very desirable that he should either be the same person as the M.O.H. or be under his supervision or control, and in their circular the Board remark " But it is considered very important that a single individual should be charged with the organisation and control of the whole of the machinery of the School Medical Service, and that he should be in a position to take

responsibility for the acts of all persons taking part in the work, including those of Assistant Medical Officers, School Nurses, Attendance Officers, and Teachers, so far as they perform any function in connection with the School Medical Service."

The special functions assigned to the School Medical Officer are :—

- 1.—The responsibility for supervising and controlling the work of medical inspection of school children and advising the Local Authority on all matters of School Hygiene under Sec. 13, Education Act, 1907.
- 2.—Those of reporting on the working and effect of any arrangements made under Article 44 (g) for educating children at "an open air school, school camp, or other place selected with a view to the improvement of the health and physical condition of the children."
- 3.—The power of advising or approving the closure of a School under Article 45 (b).
- 4.—The power of authorising the exclusion of certain children from a School on specified grounds under Article 53 (b), which grounds will be regarded as "reasonable grounds" under article 53 (a).
- 5.—The duty of making an annual report on the schools and school children under the following headings :—

General review of the hygienic conditions prevalent in the schools in the area of the Local Education Authority in respect of such matters as surroundings, ventilation, lighting, warming, equipment, and sanitation, including observations on the type and condition of sanitary conveniences and lavatories, water supply, the school-rooms, cloak rooms, etc.

General description of the arrangements which have been made for the co-relation of the School Medical Service with the Public Health Service, including account of assistance given by nurses, managers of schools, teachers, and other persons and the methods adopted for securing the presence and co-operation of parents.

General statement of the extent and scope of the medical inspection carried out during the year, including :—

- (I.) The number of visits paid to schools and departments.
 - (II.) The principle of inspection ; at entrance, before leaving, or according to ages or otherwise.
 - (III.) The number of children inspected.
 - (IV.) The number of children referred for further examination.
 - (V.) The number in respect of whom directions were given for treatment of defects.
 - (VI.) The average time per head occupied by inspection.
- (4) General view of facts disclosed by medical inspection. General review of the relation of home circumstances and social and industrial conditions to the health of the children.
 - (5) Review of the methods employed or available for the treatment of defects.
 - (6) Review of action taken to detect and prevent the spread of infectious diseases.
 - (7) Review of the methods adopted for dealing with blind, deaf, mentally or physically defective and epileptic children under the Acts of 1893 and 1899.
 - (8) Review of :—
 - (I.) The methods of instruction in personal hygiene, temperance.
 - (II.) Physical or breathing exercises.
 - (III.) Arrangements for open air schools, etc.
 - (9) Account of miscellaneous work, such as the examination of Scholarship candidates, pupil teachers, or teachers of any grade.

According to the Code 1908 58 (b) The Board must be satisfied that provision has been made for the medical inspection of ALL children admitted to the School since August 1st, 1908, and of all children who are expected to leave school before July 31st, 1909.

And by Sec. 13 (1) (b) Education Act, 1907, in order to obtain the grants for schools, satisfactory provision must be made for the medical inspection of children attending public elementary schools.

The Education Committee during the year held several meetings to consider the best means of carrying out the above efficiently and economically. After several schemes had been analysed the following one was adopted :—

- (1) That the Medical Officer of Health be appointed the School Medical Officer at a salary of £100 per annum (M.O.H. appointed 7th October, 1908).
- (2) That a second person be appointed to be styled Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer. Mr. Walter O. Arnold, M.B., B.S., has been appointed.
- (3) That the appointment of School Nurses be deferred until the Medical Officer has determined how best they might be used.
- (4) That the teachers assist the Medical Inspectors at the time of inspection.
- (5) That the notifying of parents as to time of inspection be carried out by the Education Clerical Staff.
- (6) That Mr. Robinson (Clerk to the M.O.H.) be in charge of tabulating statistics under the direction of the School Medical Officer.
- (7) That notices regarding the seeking of medical advice and other matters be sent under the direction of the School Medical Officer.

Owing to the time taken up in considering the scheme, waiting the approval of the Board of Education, getting cards, boxes, machines, and appliances ready, no actual inspection was done in 1908. Actual inspection was commenced at the beginning of 1909. A full account of which will appear in the next annual report.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and officials of the various departments for their help at any time needed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. M. CLAYTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

30TH MARCH, 1909.

TABLE NO. I.

BIRTHS AND RATES FOR VARIOUS WARDS.

1908. MONTH ENDING	Total.	Males.	Females.	North.	North East.	North West.	Central.	East Central.	South Central.	West Central.	East.	South.	West.	Work house.
January 11th.....	107	47	60	8	11	16	5	15	3	13	19	8	8	1
February 8th	306	156	150	37	32	44	21	34	15	36	29	32	24	2
March 7th	290	162	128	42	28	40	13	33	12	20	45	16	35	6
April 11th	419	226	193	42	42	65	34	52	17	38	38	37	52	2
May 9th	320	157	163	31	27	58	21	39	20	22	39	32	31	—
June 6th.....	355	173	182	34	30	52	28	52	29	26	41	25	37	1
July 4th	344	183	161	34	29	43	31	46	22	19	49	33	34	4
August 8th	371	185	186	32	52	60	29	36	23	25	55	31	27	1
September 5th	301	157	144	32	34	39	33	51	16	22	26	22	21	5
October 10th	365	179	186	38	39	51	29	54	24	27	36	29	29	9
November 7th	286	145	141	28	28	42	27	26	7	21	47	31	28	1
December 5th.....	272	136	136	22	32	35	24	35	13	20	42	23	25	1
December 31st.....	247	119	128	29	35	44	21	25	12	14	28	19	14	6
Total	3983	2025	1958	409	419	589	316	498	213	303	494	338	365	39
Ward rate per 1,000..	31.0	—	—	29.4	28.1	36.7	23.9	34.9	18.1	23.9	38.0	38.1	36.6	—

TABLE No. 2.

MONTHLY RETURN OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES, SEX, AND WARDS.

1908.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0-1.	Years 1-5.	Years 5-15.	Years 15-25.	Years 25-65.	Years 65 up.	North.	North East.	North West.	Central.	East Central.	South Central.	West Central.	East.	South.	West.	Work- house.	Sheriff Hill Hospital.	Saltwell Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Abbot Schools.
Ending																								
January 11th....	68	35	33	21	12	—	2	22	11	7	7	10	14	7	1	5	8	3	2	4	—	—	—	—
February 8th ..	182	104	78	62	31	6	5	45	33	15	11	27	18	22	21	20	9	19	5	13	—	1	1	—
March 7th	170	96	74	47	36	5	6	51	25	19	21	18	8	18	7	19	19	6	19	15	—	—	1	—
April 11th	212	118	94	57	44	14	8	58	31	24	21	17	27	27	12	10	22	14	14	20	1	—	3	—
May 9th	166	88	78	50	18	8	10	55	25	12	21	18	12	22	7	10	20	14	12	16	1	—	1	—
June 6th	138	64	74	42	21	7	6	38	24	19	14	18	11	14	8	4	13	8	13	15	1	—	—	—
July 4th	106	64	42	28	19	3	3	32	21	10	10	7	12	21	7	8	12	6	4	8	—	—	1	—
August 8th	145	71	74	42	19	5	6	46	27	11	19	15	10	23	8	8	14	10	12	15	—	—	—	—
September 5th ...	172	85	87	66	25	5	4	42	30	17	12	22	11	27	12	7	21	11	10	21	—	—	1	—
October 10th	156	82	74	45	30	5	8	51	17	13	17	12	11	20	10	8	19	10	14	21	—	—	1	—
November 7th ..	164	77	87	60	23	7	5	48	21	14	23	25	11	18	9	3	11	22	11	14	2	—	1	—
December 5th....	147	71	76	48	17	6	10	42	24	14	24	19	10	17	11	10	14	10	8	10	—	—	—	—
December 31st...	133	67	66	24	16	3	10	48	32	12	18	13	7	10	13	8	10	9	6	26	1	—	—	—
Totals....	1959	1022	937	592	311	74	83	578	321	187	218	221	162	246	126	120	192	142	130	198	6	1	10	—

TABLE No. 3.

ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1,000 FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM CERTAIN EPIDEMIC DISEASES, DURING THE YEAR 1908,
 ALSO THE BIRTH RATES.

(Taken from the Registrar General's Quarterly Returns.)

	All Causes.	Zymotic Rate.	Smallpox Rate.	Measles Rate.	Scarlet Fever Rate.	Diphtheria Rate.	Whooping Cough Rate.	Fever Rate.	Diarrhoea Rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births.	Birth Rate.
England and Wales	14.7	1.29	—	.22	.08	.15	.27	.07	.50	121	26.5
31 Great Towns (Populations over 120,000)	14.6	1.56	—	.28	.08	.16	.28	.08	.65	129	27.2
76 Large Towns (Populations over 50,000)	14.9	1.59	—	.31	.10	.16	.29	.08	.65	128	27.0
142 Smaller Towns	14.0	1.26	—	.20	.06	.15	.25	.08	.52	124	26.0
Rest of England and Wales	14.7	.99	—	.13	.06	.15	.25	.07	.33	110	26.2
*Administrative County of Durham .	17.5	2.70	—	.27	.07	.18	.53	.18	1.44	151	37.0
GATESHEAD	14.9	1.90	—	.13	.03	.19	.52	.03	.98	149	30.9

* Kindly supplied by Dr. Hill, M.O.H., Durham County Council.

TABLE No. 4.

**SEVENTY-SIX GREAT TOWNS' BIRTH AND VARIOUS DEATH RATES
PER 1,000 LIVING.**

(Taken from the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar General.)

TOWNS.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Smallpox Rate.	Measles Rate.	Scarlet Fever Rate.	Diphtheria Rate.	Whooping Cough Rate.	Fever Rate.	Diarrhoea Rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births.
76 Great Towns.....	27'0	14'9	1'58	—	30	10	15	29	07	65	128
GATESHEAD	30'9	14'9	1'90	—	13	03	19	52	03	98	149
London	25'4	13'8	1'35	—	31	11	14	20	04	53	113
Croydon	25'4	12'7	1'38	—	58	04	24	17	14	28	100
Willesden	26'1	10'5	1'00	—	36	08	08	08	04	34	99
Hornsey	16'1	8'3	58	—	15	03	07	13	02	17	61
Tottenham	30'2	12'4	1'21	—	39	12	16	08	05	40	96
West Ham	28'8	13'8	2'33	—	70	15	16	26	08	1'00	128
East Ham	24'8	10'3	1'27	—	22	17	45	06	03	33	110
Leyton	25'8	10'4	82	—	19	14	14	09	03	21	77
Walthamstow	26'2	10'5	98	—	28	06	15	02	10	34	106
Hastings	15'5	11'7	41	—	10	04	03	16	03	04	86
Brighton	21'3	14'7	63	—	17	00	06	14	03	21	104
Portsmouth	28'4	13'7	96	—	06	03	22	26	12	25	98
Bournemouth	17'1	12'8	71	—	15	02	15	24	03	11	83
Southampton	26'4	12'9	1'17	—	16	04	12	28	04	52	113
Reading	22'7	11'8	1'36	—	18	11	24	43	08	31	100
Northampton	20'9	11'5	71	—	03	05	04	30	05	24	96
Ipswich	24'5	14'2	89	—	21	02	13	15	—	36	106
Great Yarmouth.....	26'6	15'0	93	—	10	02	09	11	09	51	125
Norwich	25'2	14'0	1'12	—	00	02	21	21	29	29	115
Plymouth	22'1	15'0	91	—	00	—	12	22	08	48	129
Devonport	25'4	13'3	1'22	—	—	01	19	34	17	49	125
Bristol.....	23'1	13'5	1'15	—	25	02	16	34	02	33	126
Hanley	33'0	18'4	1'99	—	33	01	21	33	18	86	165
Burton-on-Trent.....	22'1	12'7	1'06	—	05	14	12	33	09	30	111
Wolverhampton	25'8	14'3	1'21	—	05	08	31	22	09	43	132
Walsall	29'6	14'8	2'07	—	—	17	10	53	07	1'17	147
Handsworth	28'0	10'2	86	—	01	14	16	25	01	24	86
West Bromwich.....	32'4	16'1	1'81	—	01	38	28	38	04	74	138
Birmingham	28'4	15'9	1'86	—	10	13	18	55	09	80	145
King's Norton.....	24'8	10'4	86	—	04	15	28	10	07	21	85
Smethwick	30'9	13'3	1'53	—	—	30	11	43	05	62	134
Aston Manor	26'1	12'5	1'89	—	03	17	10	60	02	95	127
Coventry.....	32'8	15'4	1'10	—	03	08	08	27	01	60	95
Leicester	23'9	12'9	1'50	—	69	10	03	13	03	50	131
Grimsby	31'7	14'4	1'44	—	13	08	16	08	19	78	140
Nottingham	26'6	15'1	1'24	—	11	04	11	23	11	63	145
Derby	25'9	13'0	93	—	15	01	27	11	03	33	112
Stockport	27'7	18'2	2'44	—	60	09	12	31	06	1'24	167
Birkenhead.....	31'4	15'7	1'90	007	36	05	10	51	09	77	135
Wallasey	25'2	13'6	1'52	—	40	17	11	36	07	40	102
Liverpool	31'7	19'2	2'20	—	33	28	17	46	10	84	141
Bootle	31'5	18'2	2'50	—	44	28	21	58	07	90	147
St. Helen's	34'7	15'7	1'52	—	—	31	17	07	13	83	122
Wigan	32'8	18'0	1'85	—	06	09	10	30	29	99	156
Warrington	32'7	17'0	2'40	—	36	21	21	85	14	61	134
Bolton.....	24'4	15'5	1'69	—	02	11	09	42	19	85	149
Bury	23'0	15'9	1'20	—	29	03	15	11	06	54	130
Manchester.....	29'1	18'2	2'25	—	55	14	18	33	11	92	151
Salford	29'6	17'8	3'04	—	69	26	50	42	16	98	153
Oldham.....	28'0	19'8	2'50	—	56	19	15	37	08	1'14	160
Rochdale	24'7	18'4	2'25	—	75	10	16	32	11	80	181
Burnley	28'2	17'9	2'83	—	48	12	12	39	11	1'60	200
Blackburn	25'0	15'6	1'54	—	12	16	09	21	10	83	150
Preston	27'7	18'9	2'22	—	80	00	09	15	21	94	154
Barrow-in-Furness ..	29'9	13'0	1'08	—	12	01	07	35	08	43	111
Huddersfield	24'4	17'0	1'57	—	66	03	09	14	10	53	111
Halifax	19'0	14'1	1'00	—	33	02	10	28	10	16	101
Bradford	20'2	15'5	1'39	—	24	04	13	19	10	65	143
Leeds.....	24'8	15'3	1'50	—	36	03	09	28	05	68	138
Sheffield	30'7	15'8	1'83	—	22	07	08	53	05	86	140
Rotherham.....	32'8	15'9	2'82	—	76	04	11	58	26	1'05	147
York	26'1	12'6	1'14	—	31	04	08	11	09	49	105
Hull.....	30'2	16'1	2'19	—	34	01	18	21	07	1'37	145
Middlesbrough	35'9	19'7	3'42	—	92	04	31	08	16	1'88	159
Stockton-on-Tees	31'6	17'9	2'71	—	1'33	—	14	60	11	52	153
West Hartlepool	26'4	11'9	71	—	08	—	14	24	06	18	114
Sunderland.....	33'0	17'7	1'84	—	15	03	17	75	09	64	146
South Shields.....	30'1	15'4	1'66	—	28	07	19	42	05	64	134
Newcastle	29'7	15'9	1'25	—	11	03	12	48	04	46	136
Tynemouth	34'3	17'4	1'34	—	30	03	10	35	07	71	137
Newport	32'6	16'1	1'28	—	05	08	18	54	09	32	133
Cardiff.....	26'6	12'9	1'10	—	02	05	11	24	03	63	125
Rhondda.....	40'3	18'4	3'53	—	77	05	21	39	16	1'93	183
Merthyr Tydfil.....	35'6	19'1	2'51	—	33	07	11	91	13	99	179
Swansea	33'1	18'5	1'60	—	45	07	03	24	01	79	151
Position of Borough 1908	56th	36th	56th	—	27th	16th	57th	60th	8th	63rd	60th
1907	56th	41st	42nd	—	45th	21st	61st	45th	56th	44th	53rd

TABLE No. 5.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.									
Diseases.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1	Years 1—5	Years 5—15	Years 15—25	Years 25—65	Years 65 up.
Broncho Pneumonia.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular Glands of Neck.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
General Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Peritonitis	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Obstruction of Small Intestine	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nephritis.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Shock from Burns.....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total.....	10	5	5	2	5	3	—	—	—
SHERIFF HILL FEVER HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total.....	6	4	2	1	3	1	—	1	—
SALTWELL HALL HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
DISPENSARY.									
Convulsions	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
WORKHOUSE.									
See Table No. 13	198	122	76	21	10	1	5	105	56
Totals.....	216	131	85	24	20	5	5	106	56

TABLE No. 6.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents register'd in Public Instit'ns in the District.	Deaths of Residents register'd in Public Instit'ns beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births register'd	Number.	Rate.*					
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898..	103775	3679	35·4	769	209·	2153	20·7	157	24	30	2159	20·8
1899..	106552	3890	36·5	688	176·	2022	18·9	167	17	28	2033	19·0
1900..	109436	3988	36·4	668	167·	2101	19·2	197	14	24	2111	19·2
1901..	110492	4063	36·7	799	196·	2433	22 0	200	20	31	2413	21·8
1902..	113024	4160	36·8	574	137·9	2037	18·02	209	37	30	2030	17·9
1903..	115531	4131	35·7	655	158·	1956	16·7	165	24	58	1964	16·9
1904	118067	4053	34·3	705	173·	2213	18·7	207	23	35	2225	18·8
1905..	120620	3941	32·6	550	139·	1892	15·6	185	26	24	1890	15·6
1906	123191	3937	31·95	642	163·	2053	16·5	218	47	22	2028	16·4
1907..	125783	3863	30·7	527	136·	1937	15·3	209	31	36	1942	15·4
Averages for years 1898-1907	114647	3970	34·7	657	165·	2079	18 1	191	26	31	2079	18·1
1908	128393	3983	31·0	592	149·	1959	15·2	215	47	15	1927	14·9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District or Division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of
area covered by water)—3,254.

Total population at all ages 109,898 } At
Number of inhabited houses 13,721 } Census of
Average number of persons per house 8·0 } 1901.

TABLE No. 7.

TOTAL ANNUAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS ZYMOTIC DISEASES, etc.,
FOR TEN YEARS—1898 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 9.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1908.

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF HOUSES AND THEIR CASES.								Total Number of Houses Infected.	Total Number of Cases in Infected Houses.	Workhouse.	Sheriff's Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Total Number of Cases from all Sources.	House Convenience Accommodation.			Average Number of Rooms per Infected House.	Average Number of Inmates per Infected House.	Incidence Rate.	Mortality Rate.
	1 Case.	2 Cases.	3 Cases.	4 Cases.	5 Cases.	6 Cases.	7 Cases.	8 Cases.							1 Case.	2 Cases.	3 Cases.				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	127	19	5	2	—	—	1	—	154	195	—	—	1	196	117	14	23	3.7	5.5	1.5 per 1000	.038 per 1000
Diphtheria	93	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	103	120	—	—	—	120	79	13	11	3.0	5.2	.93	.17
Membranous Croup	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	3	1	1	2.2	4.6	.038	.023
Typhoid Fever	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	1	—	—	23	17	1	4	4.3	5.2	.17	.031
Typhus Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	4.0	6.5	.04	.000
Continued Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2.0	4.0	.007	.000
Puerperal Fever	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	6	—	1	2.3	4.0	.05	.04
Erysipelas	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	38	4	—	—	42	26	5	7	3.7	4.8	.32	.000
Phthisis	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	10	—	2	3.6	4.5	—	1.19
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	306	23	10	3	1	—	1	—	344	406	5	—	1	412	261	34	49	—	—	—	—
AVERAGES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	5.2	3.2 per 1000	1.50 per 1000

TABLE No. 10.

The following Table indicates at which School the Children of a Household were attending when each case was notified or ascertained, during the year 1907.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.
Alexandra Road	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Askew Road.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Brighton Avenue.....	—	15	17	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chester Place.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant Street.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Grade.....	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelvin Grove.....	—	14	20	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Lady Vernon.....	—	11	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Low Fell.....	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nun's Lane	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Oakwellgate	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipewellgate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prest Street	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Prior Street	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rose Street	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Secondary Day School.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheriff Hill.....	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Shipcote	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
South Street.....	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
St. Joseph's	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
St. Oswald's	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Wilfred's.....	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland Road	—	8	3	1	2	—	—	1	1	1
Victoria Road	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Wesleyan	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windmill Hills	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wrekenton	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Schools.....	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools outside Borough.....	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. II.

**INQUESTS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, WARD, AND THE CORONER'S VERDICT,
DURING THE YEAR 1908.**

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1.	Years 1—5.	Years 5—15.	Years 15—25.	Years 25—65.	Years 65 up.	North.	North East.	North West.	Central.	East Central.	South Central.	West Central.	East.	South.	West.	Workhouse.	Children's Hosp.
Epidemic Enteritis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Paralysis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improper Feeding	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starvation and Neglect	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Exhaustion-purpura	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Septicæmia	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealed Hæmorrhage (Parturition)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalding	3	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Burning	5	1	4	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Drowning (River Tyne)—																					
(a) Found Drowned	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Accidental	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Found Dead	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Falls—																					
(a) Concussion of Brain	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Fracture of Skull	6	4	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
(c) Fracture of Spine	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(d) Fracture of Thigh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Fracture of Right Leg	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) From Ladder	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Down Staircase	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed by—																					
(a) Cyclist	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cart	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Railway Train	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation—																					
(a) Overlaying	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Choked by Beef	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(c) Fell into Pail of Water	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(d) Strangulation (Misadventure) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide—																					
(a) Cut Throat	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Hanging	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Poisoning	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(d) Shooting	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Railway Train	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poisoning—																					
(a) Ammonia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carbolic Acid	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide—																					
Cutting Throat	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS.....	68	41	27	13	8	3	1	37	6	7	8	10	5	12	5	2	6	3	4	5	1

TABLE No. 12.

**UNCERTIFIED DEATHS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, WARDS, AND PROBABLE
CAUSES, DURING THE YEAR 1907.**

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1.	Years 1—5.	Years 5—15.	Years 15—25.	Years 25—65.	Years 65 up.	North.	North East.	North West.	Central.	East Central.	South Central.	West Central.	East.	South.	West.	Workhouse.
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Influenza	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Enteritis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	8	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
Injury at Birth	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asphyxia (Protracted Labour)	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	29	12	17	23	5	—	—	1	—	4	11	—	—	5	—	1	4	1	3	—
Marasmus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asthma	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cardiac Disease	30	16	14	3	1	2	—	17	7	2	3	7	7	2	2	—	4	1	1	1
Syncope after Parturition	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastric Ulcer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gall Stones	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Senile Decay	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locomotor Ataxy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Causes	6	3	3	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
TOTALS	107	59	48	49	9	4	2	31	12	11	27	13	7	10	5	5	15	4	9	1

TABLE No. 13.

GATESHEAD UNION WORKHOUSE.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS, according to Causes, Ages, Sex, and District, Year ending
31st December, 1908.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1.	Years 1—5.	Years 5—15.	Years 15—25.	Years 25—65.	Years 65 upwards.	BELONGING TO					
										Gateshead.	Winlaton.	Heworth.	Whickham.	Ryton.	
Influenza.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	20	10	10	2	3	—	—	5	10	13	2	4	1	—	—
Pneumonia	11	9	2	1	—	—	—	8	2	9	1	—	1	—	—
Pleurisy	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	32	23	9	—	—	—	1	29	2	23	1	6	2	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac Disease	24	11	13	—	—	—	—	18	6	18	2	3	—	1	—
Aneurism of Aorta	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	4	5	8	—	—	1	—	—
Hemiplegia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arterio Sclerosis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—
Meningitis	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Chronic Disease of Brain	10	8	2	—	—	—	1	7	2	8	—	—	2	—	—
Softening of Brain	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Senile Dementia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastric Ulcer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess of Liver	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	8	2	10	—	—	—	—	—
Exhaustion-purpura	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	13	6	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	1	—
Marasmus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
General Debility	4	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Senile Decay	23	12	11	—	—	—	—	5	18	18	—	4	1	—	—
Accident, Burning	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gangrene of Foot	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	198	122	76	21	10	1	5	105	56	153	7	24	11	3	—

TABLE No. 14.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO CAUSES, AGES, AND SEX, OF PERSONS
DYING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT BUT BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT,
DURING THE YEAR 1908.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1	Years 1—5	Years 5—15	Years 15—25	Years 25—65	Years 65 up.
SEDGEFIELD ASYLUM :—									
Phthisis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hypostatic Congestion of Lungs.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Influenza	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cardiac	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bright's Disease.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
General Paralysis	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Maniacal Exhaustion.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accidental Fall	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	12	8	4	—	—	—	1	11	—
TUDHOE HOME, TUDHOE :—									
Peritonitis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
PRISON VAN, DURHAM :—									
Want of proper food and attention	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TYNEMOUTH INFIRMARY :—									
Septicæmia following injury to knee.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	15	9	6	1	1	—	1	12	—

TABLE No. 15.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.—Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—2 Months.	2—3 Months.	3—4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7—8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9—10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11—12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Males.	Females.
All Causes. } Certified } Uncertified . .	95 14	26 —	28 3	24 —	173 ^{m100} 17 ^{m10} ft	45 6	46 9	41 4	42 1	27 4	34 1	32 2	30 1	20 —	25 2	28 2	543 49	306 27	237 22
Smallpox	109	26	31	24	190	51	55	45	43	31	35	34	31	20	27	30	592	333	259
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	2	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1 ^f	3	4	2	4	3	—	2	2	3	4	5	33	14	19
Diarrhoea (all forms) . .	—	—	1	—	1 ^m	7	6	15	9	9.	9	8	5	5	3	9	86	51	35
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	12	8	4
Gastritis, Gastro-intes- tinal Catarrh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	6	2
Premature Birth	57	7	5	5	74 ^{m46} f28	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	49	30
Congenital Debility	33	11	14	9	67 ^{m39} f28	12	8	6	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	102	61	41
Congenital Defects	7	—	2	1	10 ^{m7} f3	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	20	10	10
Injury at Birth	4	2	—	—	6 ^{m3} f3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	3
Want of Breast Milk— Starvation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Atrophy, Debility, Ma- rasmus	2	—	2	—	4 ^{m2} f2	1	4	—	5	3	3	2	—	2	4	—	26	12	14
Tuberculous Meningitis . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tubes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	1 ^f	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	2	3
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	7	3	4
Meningitis, not Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	1	2	2	7 ^{m2} f5	6	9	5	4	3	2	2	3	—	2	1	44	20	24
Bronchitis	5	5	1	4	10 ^{m6} f4	6	9	3	4	4	3	6	9	2	4	3	63	38	25
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1 ^f	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	2	11	4	7
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	4	3	1	5	2	1	2	26	15	11
Suffocation—Overlying	1	1	1	1	3 ^{m2} f1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	5	3	2
Dentition	1	—	—	—	1 ^f	—	—	2	—	2	5	4	2	2	1	2	22	13	9
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Abscess of Mastoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Eczema	—	—	1	—	1 ^m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cellulitis of Chest	—	—	—	1	1 ^f	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Empygius Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1 ^m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Improper Feeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diseases of Intestines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	2
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
Natural Causes	1	—	—	—	1 ^f	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
TOTALS	109	26	31	24	190 ^{m10} 190 ^{f60}	51	55	45	43	31	35	34	31	20	27	30	592	333	259

Births in the Year—Legitimate, 3828; Illegitimate, 155. Deaths in the Year of Legitimate Infants, 546; Illegitimate Infants, 46. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 1959.

TABLE 15A.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN during the Year 1908.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Yrs. 0—1	Yrs. 1—5	Yrs. 5—15	North. East.	North West.	Cent.	East Cent.	South Cent.	West Cent.	East.	South.	West.	Work- house.
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Zymotic Enteritis	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea.	6	4	2	4	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Premature Birth	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	15	7	8	15	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	9
Congenital Syphilis	4	1	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
General Debility	4	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis	5	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1
Pneumonia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Phthisis	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Tuberculosis ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tabes Mesenterica.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentition	3	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Gastritis	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Starvation	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	58	26	32	46	10	2	10	7	2	8	1	2	4	2	2	17

TABLE No. 16.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO CAUSES, AGES, SEX, AND WARDS, DURING THE YEAR 1908.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Vrs. 0—1	Vrs. 1—5	Vrs. 5—15	Vrs. 15—25	Vrs. 25—65	Vrs. 65 up.	North.	North East.	North West.	Central.	E. Central.	S. Central.	W. Central.	East.	South.	West.	Workhouse.	Sheriff Hill Hospital.	Saltwell Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Abbot Sch's
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	17	8	9	1	14	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	3	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	2	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	70	29	41	33	37	—	—	—	—	6	4	13	5	12	2	8	6	5	7	2	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	22	12	10	3	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	6	—	3	—	—	—
Membranous Croup	3	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers—Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	4	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Other Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	9	4	5	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diarrhea	97	55	42	60	33	1	—	2	1	9	14	18	11	17	5	3	6	7	5	1	—	—	1	—
Enteritis	38	22	16	26	11	—	—	—	1	7	2	4	2	6	2	5	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	9	—	6	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Septic Diseases	10	4	6	3	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	153	80	73	4	4	2	40	101	4	13	13	11	15	12	10	11	13	13	9	—	—	—	1	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	62	27	35	9	31	12	5	5	—	7	5	12	3	6	5	1	5	5	7	3	—	—	3	—
Cancer	87	33	54	—	—	—	1	55	31	5	9	8	7	8	10	5	10	9	6	10	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	173	90	83	63	30	3	—	43	34	18	22	30	15	19	9	10	19	6	5	20	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	71	37	34	26	32	4	—	8	1	9	10	7	3	17	2	4	10	4	4	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	80	49	31	11	13	6	4	36	10	6	9	8	7	5	8	3	12	6	5	11	—	—	—	—
Pleuro Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	—	3	5	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chest Diseases	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver.	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	12	1	2	—	2	2	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral Disease	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	79	49	30	79	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	21	5	9	1	6	8	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Defects and Injury at Birth	131	76	55	129	2	—	—	—	—	22	19	8	8	18	6	3	16	10	8	13	—	—	—	—
Accidents of Parturition	10	—	10	—	—	—	1	9	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac	155	82	73	—	4	7	5	90	49	10	14	12	23	20	15	8	12	8	9	24	—	—	—	—
Accidents	36	20	16	8	7	3	—	14	4	4	5	6	3	5	2	1	3	2	2	2	—	—	1	—
Suicide	14	11	3	—	—	—	—	13	1	1	1	—	1	4	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Homicide	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Causes	589	309	280	136	72	20	17	164	180	51	77	52	47	74	38	41	47	46	39	75	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	1959	1022	937	592	311	74	83	578	321	187	218	221	162	246	126	120	192	142	130	198	6	1	10	—
Number dying in Borough, but belonging to other Districts... 47										13·4	14·6	13·8	12·2	17·2	10·7	9·4	14·7	16·0	13·0	—	—	—	—	—
Number dying outside, but belonging to, Borough	15																							
— 32	1927																							

ANALYSIS OF OTHER CAUSES OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO AGES, SEX, AND WARDS, FOR THE YEAR 1908.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Yrs. 0-1	Yrs. 1-5	Yrs 5-15	Yrs 15-25	Yrs. 25-65	Yrs.65 up.	North.	N. East.	N. West.	Central.	E Central	S. Central	W Central	East.	South.	West.	W'khouse	Children's Hospital.
Apoplexy	88	45	43	—	—	—	—	55	33	5	9	7	15	13	6	7	5	5	7	9	—
Hemiplegia.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebral Softening	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Cerebral Thrombosis.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Embolism	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Tumour	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Disease of Brain	10	8	2	—	—	—	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Disease of Frontal Sinus	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	30	14	16	7	8	7	4	4	—	1	3	7	2	3	—	3	4	3	1	3	—
Cerebro-SpinalMeningitis.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Paralysis	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Senile Dementia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dementia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy	6	3	3	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Arterio-sclerosis	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—
Hydrocephalus	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	55	25	30	44	10	—	—	1	—	6	14	3	2	11	2	1	7	6	3	—	—
Laryngismus Stridulus.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Spinal Paralysis.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Locomotor Ataxy	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Periphæal Neuritis.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ascending Neuritis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neuritis of Thigh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Caries of Spine	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Suppurative Tonsillitis.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Laryngitis	5	3	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Oedematous Laryngitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bilateral Vocal Chord Paralysis..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile Decay	105	48	57	—	—	—	—	6	99	7	9	4	8	3	7	11	7	18	8	23	—
General Debility	11	7	4	2	5	1	—	2	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Starvation and Neglect	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	43	23	20	24	19	—	—	—	—	7	17	2	3	7	—	1	4	—	1	1	—
Improper Feeding	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	7	4	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dentition	30	18	12	22	8	—	—	—	—	8	6	3	2	7	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ulcerative Stomatitis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastric Catarrh	17	10	7	8	4	1	—	1	3	1	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Gastric Ulcer	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Haematemesis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis.....	15	10	5	12	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	2	2	—	2	1	1	1	—
Gastro-Intestinal Ulceration	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Intussusception	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strangulated Hernia.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Inguinal Hernia.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage from Bowels	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	4	1	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pelvic Cellulitis.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hepatic Calculi	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cholecystitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hepatic Colic.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	6	3	3	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—
Gout	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	22	11	11	—	3	—	1	17	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	—	5	1	2	—	1
Uremia	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cystitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hypertrophy of Prostate.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fibro-cysto-myoma of Uterus ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphadenoma	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	11	7	4	—	—	4	2	5	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	—
Atheroma	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aneurism of Aorta	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Purpura	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pernicious Anæmia	6	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Gangrene of Leg	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile Gangrene.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pyæmia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip-joint Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Eczema	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema Capitis.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lupus	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Natural Causes	7	3	4	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—
Poisoning, Carbolic Acid.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Found Dead, River Tyne.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strangulation, Misadventure	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	589	309	280	137	72	20	17	164	180	51	77	52	47	74	38	41	47	46	39	75	2

TABLE NO. 18.

VARIOUS WARD STATISTICS for the Year 1908.

WARDS.	Area in Acres.	Persons per Acre.	Population (Census)	Population, Estimated June, 1908.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths under one year. live births.	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births.	No. of Infectious Diseases Notified.	Incidence Rate.	Mortality Rate.	Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.
North Ward	148	93.8	11881	13890	409	29.4	187	13.4	75	183.	23	1.6	.1	23	1.6
North-East Ward.....	494	30.9	12730	14863	419	28.1	218	14.6	79	188.	19	1.2	.2	22	1.4
North-West Ward	348	46.0	13702	16014	589	36.7	221	13.8	80	135.	45	2.8	.06	39	2.5
Central Ward	97	136.0	11293	13104	316	23.9	162	12.2	45	142.	23	1.7	.1	19	1.4
East Central Ward	84	169.6	12196	14249	498	34.9	246	17.2	90	180.	19	1.3	.1	37	2.5
South Central Ward.....	232	50.5	10042	11734	213	18.1	126	10.7	21	98.	28	2.3	.3	11	.9
West Central Ward	113	111.9	10829	12650	303	23.9	120	9.4	34	112.	53	4.1	.4	23	1.8
East Ward.....	291	44.6	11117	12983	494	38.0	192	14.7	72	145.	56	4.3	.4	25	1.9
South Ward	1114	7.9	7576	8850	338	38.1	142	16.0	43	127.	50	5.6	.4	20	2.2
West Ward	333	29.9	8522	9966	365	36.6	138	13.0	29	79.	90	9.0	.8	26	2.6
Public Institutions	—	—	—	—	39	—	215	—	24	—	6	—	—	11	—
TOTAL.....	3254	39.4	109888	128393	3983	31.0	1959	14.9	592	149.	412	3.2	.3	256	1.9

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Presented February 10th, 1909.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith beg to submit for your consideration my Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the sanitary work executed under your authority, for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Your Sanitary Staff dealt with 2,403 nuisances, requiring the service of 1,142 written intimations under the Public Health Acts and Borough Byelaws ; in addition, very many verbal notices were given and attended to on the immediate occasion of the inspection. 420 letters were also written. 235 notices were not attended to, and instructions were received from the Committee to serve formal notices and take legal proceedings if required. I am pleased to say that the latter were not needed, although many cases only received attention after protracted correspondence, and many personal interviews with owners, agents, and builders.

Summaries of the inspections made and the nuisances dealt with are given on Tables I. and II., showing that the total sanitary operations of all kinds which can be classified amount to 19,321 for the year.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

730 complaints of nuisances were received, including 128 sent by the Scavenging Department, and 37 by the Water Company. Of these, 227 were forwarded to the Scavenging Department, and 28 to the Borough Engineer for attention. Several enquiries were made on reports from the Education Department and the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. regarding dirty houses and overcrowding.

DRAINAGE.

Owing no doubt to the gradual improvement in drainage construction, choked drains are becoming less numerous every year. 293 were dealt with, and 758 visits made, chiefly to tenement properties where the closets and drains are common to a number of persons.

104 inspections were made on complaint of bad smells from drains, and 170 nuisances arising from defective drainage, faulty construction, or insufficiency, were dealt with by notices and received attention. 1,189 visits were made to drainage works in progress, including 171 for the application of the smoke and water tests before

and after the completion of the alterations. 27 drainage systems were entirely re-constructed, including the following :—

Christ Church, Bewick Road.
 Shipcote West Farm.
 2 to 30 Half Moon Lane.
 11 The Crescent.
 24 Albert Drive.
 434 High Street.
 8 Granville Street.
 10 Havelock Terrace.
 31 Peterborough Street.
 11-19 Prest Street.
 4 Bellevue Terrace.
 17 Cromwell Terrace.
 72 High Street.
 201 Coatsworth Road.
 Mill Lane Cottages.
 26 Denmark Street.

These involved the provision in most cases of new self-cleansing gullies, and waterclosets with flushing cisterns, inspection chambers and access traps, with ventilating shafts. Examination and testing is still done without charge, in cases where no complaints are alleged, usually in better class property, but it is satisfactory that the reports sent are largely acted upon.

The drainage systems at St. Mary Schools, Barn Close, and St. Oswald's, Wrekenton, were examined and tested.

LICENSED PREMISES (HOTELS).

Sanitary improvements were carried out at the Half Moon Hotels, 490 feet of new drainage being laid in the cellars, with 18 new gullies, and 8 inspection chambers.

At the Central Hotel and the Redheugh Hotel the urinals were re-constructed, and at the Cobden Inn, Chandless Street, the drainage, urinals, and waterclosets were entirely re-constructed.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Foul and offensive privies and ashpits constituted a large proportion of the nuisances. 244 cases being dealt with by notice on account of close proximity to dwellings, want of separate conveniences, and dilapidation of walls, doors, and seats.

159 ashclosets and 24 waterclosets were built in place of foul privy ashpits, others being repaired and put in order.

Absence of proper galvanized iron ashtubs for house refuse occurred in 124 cases, and special notices specifying the size and material approved by the Committee were issued.

44 notices were served upon tenants cautioning them about throwing liquid, vegetable refuse, and shop refuse into ashclosets and ashpits, and 156 visits were made. 218 notices in addition to many verbal warnings were issued to tenants about the dirty condition of their premises and sanitary conveniences, and usually received attention.

INSANITARY HOUSES.

4,540 general inspections and 471 special inspections were made of insanitary houses, and notices were served dealing with 295 cases of dilapidation of walls, roofs, spouting, paving, and interior defects of floors, ceilings, etc. ; a few of these were still in hand at the end of the year, but will no doubt be put in order. 1,116 inspections were made during progress of repairs and alterations. In November, thorough inspection and enquiry was made into the sanitary circumstances of the lower portion of Bottle Bank and Bankwell Stairs in co-operation with your Medical Officer of Health ; a report was presented, showing the character and condition of all the inhabited property, and it was decided to deal with certain properties in 11, 13, and 15, Pipewellgate, under the Public Health Act, 1875. After negotiations, the house containing six rooms was closed.

Other properties dealt with and closed as being unfit for habitation were :—

6 Beaconsfield Road	1 room.
37 and 39 Cross Keys Lane	2 rooms.
8 and 10 Bottle Bank	14 rooms.
Veatches Buildings.....	29 rooms.
8 Bridge Street	9 rooms.

whilst 26 other rooms in 11 tenements were closed for various reasons, making a total of 83 for the year, and 716 since 1881.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 13 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, of which 3 are for both sexes, and 10 for men only. They are licensed annually by the Corporation Act, 1903.

Accommodation is provided per night for 803 persons (725 single, and 39 double beds). By the courtesy of the Chief Constable

I am able to furnish statistics of the number of persons who stayed in the lodgings during the year. The total number was :—

	1908	1907
Men	172,296	193,792
Women	6,201	5,896
Children	2,070	1,918
	180,567	201,606

giving an average of 493 per night as compared with previous years :

1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
805	720	629	568	564	552	493

showing a decline of 312 per night in seven years. 338 visits were made by the Chief Assistant Inspector, and many sanitary improvements effected, and considering the class of people who frequent these lodgings, the general condition of cleanliness is very creditable.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The houses occupied by more than one family, and in which the rooms are let off as furnished rooms, were periodically inspected, 347 visits being made, and the premises generally found in a fair cleanly state.

There are 21 persons registered as keepers, with 129 rooms, measured and numbered to accommodate 408 persons, or a little over 3 persons per room.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 24 registered private slaughter houses in the Borough, with a total of 47 separate slaughter sheds. 1,378 visits were made by the district inspectors, and all carcasses examined. The Byelaws as to limewashing, cleansing and removal of garbage were reasonably complied with, the latter giving rise to many complaints, especially in summer time. 6,514 pigs were brought into the Borough for slaughter, and the licenses for removal were checked in the course of Slaughter House inspection. Two cases of slaughtering in unlicensed premises were promptly dealt with, and did not recur.

An application was received for a licence to erect and use a Slaughter House at Wrekenton on premises belonging to the Birtley Co-operative Society. An examination was made of the site in company with the Medical Officer of Health, and a report presented suggesting a more suitable place complying with the requirements of the Local Government Board. This was agreed to, and the building was erected on the best sanitary principles, separate pot house,

hunger house, and slaughter shed lined with glazed bricks, and special means of access to drainage being provided. It was not quite completed at the close of the year, owing to unfavourable weather for cementing.

UN SOUND FOOD.

As a result of the inspections made at the Auction Marts, Slaughter Houses, and Shops, 138 stones weight of meat and 66 rabbits were surrendered and destroyed as being unfit for food.

OFFENSIVE PONDS.

The offensive ponds and refuse deposits in various parts of the town were frequently visited. The Corporation tip in the clay-hole Teams, is now well filled up, and few complaints were received. Other offensive accumulations, such as manure, trade and shop refuse, were dealt with, and in all 148 visits were made to secure the abatement of nuisances arising therefrom.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

29 observations were made with regard to the emission of dense black smoke from factory and other chimneys, but on the whole very little cause for complaint was found. Several cases of annoyance caused by dwelling-house and wash-house chimneys were investigated and referred to the Borough Engineer.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades registered under the Borough Byelaws are 9 in number, and include Tallow Melters, Bone Boilers, Soap and Candle Makers, Gut Scrapers and Tripe Preparers. 439 visits were made by the Inspectors, and strict attention given to secure as far as practicable the prevention of nuisances. Considering the nature of the work carried on, I think the proprietors are very careful and anxious to prevent complaints being made.

KNACKERS' YARDS.

There are two Knackers Yards in the Borough (Messrs. The Tyne Horse Slaughtering Company, South Shore, and Michael Dobson, Old Fold), the licences for which are annually renewable. The large number of 2,070 horses, 307 cows, and 6 other animals (including 1 camel) were destroyed during the year, a total of 2,383 as against 2,298 last year.

These premises are fortunately situated at good distances from dwelling houses, and considering the offensive nature of the business, they give rise to very little complaint. 174 visits were made by the District Inspector, and particular attention given to the regular removal of the garbage, the disposal of which is a source of great trouble to the proprietors. The North Eastern Railway Co. will not carry it for delivery at farms, and it has to be carted 4 or 5 miles.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS.)

As the Inspector appointed under the Contagious Disease Animals Acts, I have to report that the Borough has again been immune from any outbreak of disease amongst dairy cattle and other animals.

49 visits were made to pig-keepers' premises, especially those importing pigs from a distance (Bedfordshire chiefly), and 22 licences were granted for the removal of 477 swine into the Borough for store purposes.

The Swine Fever Order as to regulation of movement still applies to this Borough, and the County of Durham, and 860 licences to remove 6,154 swine into the Borough for slaughter were received from the Newcastle Markets Inspectors, and these were checked in course of Slaughter House Inspection.

The object is to prevent pigs being kept for breeding purposes which were sold under special licence for slaughter only.

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred near Edinburgh during February and March, and in accordance with the orders of the Board of Agriculture, all Cowkeepers and other stock owners in the Borough were warned of the character and symptoms of the disease, and urged to use all vigilance.

AUCTION MARTS (ANIMALS).

The two Cattle and Sheep Auction Marts in the Borough (Messrs. T. & I. Maughan's, Redheugh Bridge Road, and the Northern Farmers' Company, Tyne Road East), have been very frequently inspected. 227 visits were made, principally on Mondays and Fridays, and the Regulations of the Board of Agriculture as to cleansing and disinfection of the stalls were on the whole well complied with. Careful examination was made of the animals, and of any carcasses sent in ready dressed, and about 90 stones of condemned beef and mutton were surrendered and destroyed as being unfit for food.

The Sheep Dipping Order of 1908 greatly relaxed the restrictions upon movement within the County of Durham, and no trouble was experienced, as the Auctioneers are only too ready to co-operate with

the Authorities in securing ready means of access for their supplies to and from their customers.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are 478 dairies and milkshops registered according to the requirements of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, including 24 purveyors (farmers) who live outside the Borough. 81.0% of the samples of milk taken were genuine, against 81.5% last year, and 88% in 1906.

There are 27 cowkeepers on the register, and 152 inspections were made of their premises. Accommodation is provided for 333 cows, but 280 is about the average number kept. The Byelaws as to lime-washing, cleansing, and removal of manure were reasonably complied with.

Your Inspectors constantly impress upon all Cowkeepers the great necessity of using all means in their power to send out to the public milk that is clean and free from contamination. Healthy cows, clean sanitary byres, and careful handling at the farm and during delivery are amongst the ideal conditions to be aimed at in the production of this most important food.

The large foul cesspools at Messrs. Peart's Farm, West Shipcote, were abolished, and the drainage system re-constructed and connected to the main sewer. The byre floors at Messrs. Ridley's, Orchard Cottage, Kell's Lane, were thoroughly relaid with concrete and drained.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

146 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analysts for the Borough (Messrs. Pattinson and Dunn), 110 samples being taken officially as prescribed by the Food and Drugs Acts, and 36 informally, unknown to the vendors. Valuable information was obtained in this way, which subsequently led to two convictions for selling Margarine as Butter.

Milk samples again formed the larger portion of the total, viz., 69; of these, 13 proved deficient in milk fat, non-fatty solids, or both. 9 were cautioned by letters from the Town Clerk, and 4 were proceeded against; two were fined 20/- and costs, one paid 20/- into the poor box (the conviction not being recorded), and the other case was dismissed owing to technical objection as to the ownership and delivery of the milk.

Of the total number of samples taken, 130 were genuine, and 16 adulterated. The remaining 6 were samples of ice-cream taken

informally and submitted to Professor Hutchens at the College of Medicine, Newcastle, for bacteriological examination.

The reports were forwarded to your Medical Officer of Health, and in company with him, investigations were made into the methods of manufacture and sale. (See Table V.)

TOWN WATER SUPPLY.

Twelve samples of the water supplied to the town by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, were submitted to the Public Analysts, and, generally speaking, the results were very satisfactory.

No complaints were received as to the quality, and this is largely due to the fact that the Company discontinued the use of the open reservoir at Carrs Hill during the whole of the summer months (up to October) and in the interval had it thoroughly scraped of weeds and coated with hot limewash. In the meantime the water was continuously pumped into a small basin and kept in constant circulation, and this no doubt accounts for the satisfactory report.

The Public Pant at Sodhouse Bank is now connected with the covered reservoir at Beacon Lough, so that the supply will not be interfered with during the summer, when the Carr Hill reservoir is laid off.

The Causey Well, Sheriff Hill, which got into a foul state, has been closed.

51 cases were dealt with where the water supply to houses was not in order, owing chiefly to defective apparatus, and 102 visits were made to see to the re-instating of the supply.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The epidemic of Typhus Fever which broke out in October, 1907, died out during the early months of the year. 32 visits were made to infected houses, and 25 rooms and 2 schools disinfected. 383 visits were made at the houses of contacts and every precaution advised, as directed by the Medical Officer of Health.

11 visits were made to the houses of sea-faring people who had been in contact with cases of Small Pox on board ships from foreign ports.

326 visits were made to other infectious diseases, such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc., enquiries made into them, and instructions given as to disinfectants, etc. 695 visits were made as to disinfection and cleansing of premises after the termination of sickness (including consumptive deaths), and 1,247 rooms and 23 school-rooms were dealt with. The clothing of 1,096 contacts was disinfected.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

As directed by the Factory and Workshops Act, the premises in which men, women, and young persons are employed in manufacture without the aid of machinery, were inspected. There are 241 workshops, 35 work places, and 21 out-workers' premises on the register, and 604 visits were made to see that the regulations as to overcrowding, ventilation, and sanitation were complied with.

24 visits were made to Factories on receipt of reports from H.M. Inspectors that the sanitary conveniences or their arrangement were not satisfactory. Each case was carefully enquired into, and reports presented to the Committee thereon.

In conclusion, I wish to bear testimony to the valuable assistance rendered me by my Chief Assistant and Deputy, Mr. Robert Wilkinson, and the District Inspectors, Messrs. Hamilton, Carter, and Urwin. The tact and discretion shown in the discharge of their duties were very helpful to me in achieving the large amount of useful work set forth in this report, with as little friction as possible, and considering the amount of money expended upon works of construction and repair at the instance of the Sanitary Staff, it is satisfactory that it should have been accomplished without a single prosecution being necessary. The clerical staff and the disinfectors have also carried out their duties to my satisfaction.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JOURS.

TABLE I.
SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL INSPECTIONS MADE.

	Reason of Inspection.	No. of Inspections
Houses.	General Inspections	4540
	House to House Inspections	471
	Dilapidated Houses	322
	Roofs and Defective Spouting	427
	Paving and Cementing	275
	Yards and Passages dilapidated	48
	Outhouses dilapidated	44
	Limewashing	239
	Dirty premises	149
	Tenants keeping fowls, etc., in wooden erections	45
	Overcrowding	14
	Miscellaneous	51
House drainage.	Testing drains	171
	Defective drains	423
	Choked drains... ..	758
	Drains new or re-constructed	595
	Sink waste pipes defective. Foul gullies and sinks	80
	Cellars flooded... ..	15
	General inspection (on complaint of bad smells)	104
Sanitary conveniences.	Ashpits foul and dilapidated... ..	284
	Re-construction of ashpits and ash-closets... ..	318
	Ashtubs defective	351
	Ashclosets wet... ..	143
	Ashclosets (trade refuse)	13
	Ashcloset doors and seats dilapidated	235
	Insufficient accommodation	19
	Waterclosets new or re-constructed	40
	Watercloset fittings defective	36
Water supply.	Cesspools	41
	Sampling for analysis... ..	12
	Absence of water supply	102
Offensive deposits.	Reservoirs	7
	Ponds and refuse tips... ..	52
	Accumulations of refuse, manure, etc.	96
Smoke nuisance.	Observations	29

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL INSPECTIONS MADE—*continued*.

	Reason of Inspection.	No. of Inspections
Contagious diseases (Animals)	Foot and Mouth Disease (warning cowkeepers) ...	27
	Auction marts... ..	227
	Piggeries	49
	Swine Fever Movement <i>re</i> pig licences	430
Registered and licenced premises.	Slaughter houses	1378
	Offensive trades	439
	Knackers yards	174
	Cowbyres	152
	Milk purveyors... ..	267
	Common lodging houses	338
	Houses let in lodgings... ..	347
Food and Drugs.	Sampling	279
Infectious disease.	TYPHUS FEVER :—	
	Visits (January and February)	19
	Removing cases	4
	Removing contacts	9
	Disinfecting rooms	25
	Contacts visited	383
	Schools disinfected	2
	SMALL POX :—	
	Contacts visited (sailors from foreign ports March and April)... ..	11
	OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—	
	Visits <i>re</i> disinfection	695
	Visits to infected houses	326
	Removing cases to Hospital	73
	Disinfection of rooms	1247
	Removing bedding	124
	Contacts disinfected	1096
	Schoolrooms disinfected	23
Factory & Workshops Act.	Factories (sanitary conveniences)	24
	Workshops	198
	Workplaces	359
	Outworkers	47
	TOTAL SANITARY OPERATIONS	19321

TABLE II.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH BY NOTICES AND LETTERS
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, AND BYE-LAWS.

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done.	Number of Nuisances.
Foul and dilapidated ashpits (to replace by ashclosets or w.c.'s)	111
Defective ashpits, privies, and ashclosets (to repair doors, seats, etc.) ...	133
Defective waterclosets (to repair basins, cisterns, etc.)	36
Absence of ashtubs (to provide galvanized iron pans)	124
Ashclosets not kept dry (cautions)	44
Dilapidation of dwellings (roofs, spouting, etc., to repair or renew) ...	224
Defective yard paving (to cement)	71
Defective drainage (to repair)	70
Defective drainage (to renew with inspection chambers, trap, new gullies, waterclosets, etc.)	43
Defective sinks, waste pipes and grates (to renew)	33
Absence of drainage	24
Choked drains and waterclosets	293
Absence of water supply	34
Absence of water supply to waterclosets	17
Dirty passages and staircases (to limewash)	842
Dirty premises and conveniences (to cleanse)	218
Accumulations of refuse (to remove)... ..	45
Keeping animals, poultry, etc.	4
Trade refuse (to remove)	5
Smoke nuisance (to abate)	12
Miscellaneous	20
TOTAL	2403

TABLE III.
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES—SITUATION, ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

No. on Register.	Name of Registered Keeper.	Situation of House.	No. of Lodgers.		No. of Beds.		No. of Waterclosets.	For Men & Women, or Men only.
			Licensed for	Provided for	Double.	Single.		
1	McQuiggan, John ...	15 Hillgate ...	26	25	5	15	2	Men and Women.
2	Lovatt, Wm. G. ...	15 17 19 Smith's Yd.	84	84	—	84	5	Men.
3	Donnelly, Frank ...	15 Mirk Lane ...	102	102	—	102	5	Men.
4	Watson, Elizabeth ...	34 Bottle Bank ...	57	57	8	41	3	Men and Women.
5	Cavanagh, Sarah ...	16-22 Bridge Street...	79	79	—	79	4	Men.
6	Shipley, Mary ...	Hawk Yard ...	47	47	—	47	3	Men.
7	Burns, Michael ...	10 Church Street ...	140	140	4	132	7	Men.
8	Shanley, Sarah ...	21 Bridge Street ...	70	68	11	46	5	Men.
9	Hunter, Mary ...	1 Bank Road ...	13	11	4	3	1	Men.
10	Sharp, Elizabeth ...	3 Church Stairs ...	49	49	7	35	6	Men and Women.
11	Wright, George ...	Brandling Street ...	80	80	—	80	4	Men.
12	Bell, Hannah ...	37 Bottle Bank ...	23	23	—	23	2	Men.
13	Brown, Mary A. ...	43 Church Street ...	38	38	—	38	2	Men
TOTAL ...			808	803	39	725	49	Men and Women 3 Men only, 10.

TABLE IV.
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF LODGERS AS ASCERTAINED
BY THE CHIEF CONSTABLE.

MONTH.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
January ...	15801	535	194	16530
February ...	14025	500	141	14666
March ...	15446	535	196	16177
April ...	13809	482	153	14444
May ...	14223	503	159	14885
June ...	13055	454	163	13672
July ...	13042	494	239	13775
August ...	14354	500	136	14990
September ...	14193	513	164	14870
October ...	14613	523	143	15279
November ...	14601	548	180	15329
December ...	15134	614	202	15950
TOTALS ...	172296	6201	2070	180567
Average per night, 1908...	470.7	16.9	5.6	493.0
" " 1907...	531.0	16.0	5.0	552.0
" " 1906...	544.0	15.0	4.8	564.0
" " 1905...	548.0	16.0	4.0	568.0
" " 1904...	602.0	23.0	4.0	629.0
" " 1903...	683.0	32.0	5.0	720.0
" " 1902...	766.0	34.0	5.0	805.0
Accommodation per night	—	—	—	803

TABLE V.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

(A)—SAMPLES TAKEN OFFICIALLY.

(B)—SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY.

(C)—SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

(A)—TAKEN OFFICIALLY.

Description of Sample.	Total No.	Pure.	Adulterated.	Amount of Adulteration.	Action taken and result.
Milk	69	56	13	Deficient in milk fat. No. 33 6.6% ,, 46 6.6% ,, 52 3.3% ,, 61 3.3% ,, 64 6.6% ,, 101 6.6% ,, 106 3.3% ,, 116 16.6% ,, 144 8.3% ,, 145 16.6% Deficient in milk fat and with extraneous water. No. 113 Fat 3.3% Water 18.3% With extraneous water only. No. 114 11.0% No. 125 6.4%	No. 113 Summoned. Fined 20s. and costs. No. 114 Summoned Fined 20s. and costs. No. 116 Summoned. Ordered to pay 20s. to the Poor Box, Conviction not recorded. No. 125 Summoned. Case dismissed on Technical objection as to delivery. All others cautioned by letter from the Town Clerk.
Butter	10	8	2	No. 20 100% Margarine and 0.11% Boric Acid. No. 25 100% Margarine and 0.15% Boric Acid.	No. 20 Summoned. Fined 1s. incl. costs. No. 25 Summoned. Fined 20s. & costs.
Lard	3	3	—		
Jams	6	6	—		
Lemonade, etc. ...	12	12	—		
Spirits	4	4	—		
Chlorodyne lozenges	6	6	—		
TOTAL	110	95	15		
(B) TAKEN INFORMALLY.					
Sweets	1	1	—		
Condensed milk ...	6	6	—		
Butter	5	4	1	No. 15. 100% Margarine and 0.1% Boric Acid.	Official sample taken. See No. 25 above.
Cheese	6	6	—		
Mustard	6	6	—		
Pepper	6	6	—		
Milk chocolate ...	6	6	—		
TOTAL	36	35	1		
	146	130	16		
(C) TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.					
Ice cream	6			None really bad. Investigations made by Medical Officer of Health and Inspector into the methods of manufacture and sale.	
Grand Total of samples taken—					
Official ...110				Informal samples are an excellent way of tracing suspicious articles to their source, without the knowledge of the vendor. Especially useful in cases Nos. 15 and 25.	
Informal... 42					
— 152					

TABLE VI.
 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.
 INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	24	2	—
Workshops	198	20	—
Workplaces	359	6	—
Outworkers	47	—	—
TOTAL	628	28	—

DEFECTS FOUND.		
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness	5	5
Want of ventilation	2	2
Overcrowding	2	2
Other nuisances	18	18
Sanitary accommodation :—		
Insufficient	1	1
Defective	3	3
Not separate	4	4
TOTAL	35	35

PRINCIPAL TRADES REGISTERED.		
Workshops :—		
Bakehouses	17	
Laundries	10	
Dressmakers	29	
Milliners	30	
Tailors	17	
Joiners	23	
Cartwrights and Smiths	16	
Plumbers	14	
Others	85	
	—241	
Workplaces	35	} Total 297
Outworkers	21	

TABLE VII.
 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.
 PREMISES IN WHICH FOOD IS PREPARED.

	Factories.	Workshops.
Bakehouses	4	17
Dairy	1	—
Drysalts and Confectioners	2	7
Mineral water works	5	—
Sausage works	1	—
Botanical brewers	—	2
Pickle works	1	2
Restaurants	—	5
TOTALS	14	33

